

FBIS

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PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF GENEVA TALKS SESSION

PM081707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Program of Comprehensive Disarmament"]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb -- A disarmament committee session opened here today. On its agenda is a whole series of important items connected with the problem of limiting the arms race and disarmament, as well as with formulating measures to ban individual types of arms.

The committee is resuming its work under conditions of a considerable exacerbation of the international situation, the growing danger of war and the stepping up of Washington's and NATO's policy of whipping up the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

Soviet representative V.L. Israelyan, who addressed the disarmament committee today, emphasized the urgent need to ban the production and deployment of neutron weapons, which represent a great danger to mankind. The Soviet representative also called on the committee to start talks on the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space. The problem of banning chemical weapons is assuming exceptionally great significance, he said.

Swedish representative Inga Thorsson dwelt on problems of European security. She criticized, in particular, the plans to deploy American cruise missiles in West Europe.

Jan Strucka (CSSR) devoted his speech to an elaboration of a comprehensive disarmament program and expounded the concerted stand of the socialist countries' delegations on the contents of this program.

Mexican representative G. Robles advocated continuing the strategic arms limitation process, here citing the appropriate UN General Assembly resolution.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. REACTION TO HAIG ON ARMS TALKS

PM081715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Delaying Tactic"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb -- the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress has criticized the Reagan administration's stand on the question of the resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks. Secretary of State A. Haig has made excuses for the White House's unrealistic approach to this very important problem. Using the events in Poland as a pretext for erecting new obstacles in the way of the speediest resumption of these talks, he said that they will only begin when "conditions allow." a number of committee members regarded this statement as revealing the administration's intention to continue following the policy of artificial delays despite the readiness clearly expressed by the Soviet Union to resume the SALT process immediately.

Haig also declared that the administration intends to continue "linking" the resumption of talks within the SALT framework with other farfetched questions which do not have the slightest bearing on these talks. In this connection Senator A. Cranston told the secretary of state that he rejects the "linkage failure" put forward by R. Reagan and considers it a "serious failure" of the administration that 15 months after its election victory it has not formulated a stand on "the No 1 problem of our time" -- control of strategic nuclear arms.

"By encouraging anti-Soviet hysteria the President has harmed not only the prospects of establishing significant arms control but also our relations with our allies, our economy and the cause of peace as a whole," the senator pointed out.

He pointed out that, despite the substantial differences separating the USSR and the United States, they can make progress in limiting the senseless arms race in their mutual interests.

Concerning the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, Prof (D. Laynbo) of Georgetown University, a former employee of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that the Reagan administration's stand at these talks is founded on the so-called "flexible response" doctrine, which provides for the first use of nuclear weapons. The scientist emphasizes that his doctrine long ago became obsolete, as the USSR has achieved parity with the United States in nuclear arms. Consequently, the use of nuclear weapons by the United States on the pretext of the "defense" of West Europe in fact "guarantees its destruction." This is well understood by the Europeans, who are "profoundly concerned at America's plans with regard to nuclear weapons and nuclear war."

Rejecting the "zero option" proposed by Reagan as the starting point for these talks, (Laynbo) points out that in practice it boils down to a demand for the USSR's unilateral disarmament. The Soviet viewpoint on this question, the scientist writes, is "reasonable." (Laynbo) supported the USSR's proposal to include in the talks forward-based American nuclear facilities in Europe, which, according to him, must be taken into account in determining the true balance of forces.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS SHIFT TOWARD CONFRONTATION

LD071408 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 7 Feb 82

["A Strategy of Brigandage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb (TASS) -- In its military-political review today KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says that the measures being undertaken by Washington indicate that the shift toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is assuming an ever more threatening character. The establishment of a "position of strength" is regarded by U.S. ruling circles if not as the sole, then certainly as the principal means of achieving foreign policy goals. This course is reflected in the unprecedented buildup of militarist preparations and the new military strategy adopted by Washington, which U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger described as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union on a global and region scale.

The strategy of "direct confrontation" envisages decisive use of military power as a means of asserting the hegemony of U.S. imperialism on the international arena and defending the notorious "vital interests" of the United States in various parts of the world, including the seizure of other people's sources of strategic raw materials and energy resources.

In the process attention is being concentrated on the delivery of a first, preemptive strike. Evidence of this is the accelerated implementation of programs for the development of highly accurate systems for the delivery of powerful nuclear weapons -- the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, "Trident" nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles and cruise missiles.

Referring to so-called "limited nuclear war," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out that Washington is presenting it as a war to be fought on territories far from the shores of the United States, primarily in Europe. The idea is that the United States itself should be able to escape the destructive consequences of a retaliatory strike. In this case the fate of Western Europe interests Washington least of all.

SERGOV ASSAILS U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL ARMS

PM081531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 3

[P. Sergov article under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "Chemical Weapons in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] "Binary chemical toxins with a nerve-paralyzing effect are designed to preserve the environment of West Europe:" -- this is what specialists declare in praise of the Pentagon's products. It must now be clear even to an infant, they maintain, that the residents of Hanau, Mannheim and other European cities can sleep easy knowing that instead of 10,000 tons of unitary ammunition, the American depots situated alongside them will hold a no lesser quantity of binary bombs and shells with a nerve-paralyzing toxin.

The combat components of binary weapons will be stored separately and will supposedly pose no danger to the population of West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands or to nature in those states, officials having connections with chemical laboratories of the U.S. Armed Forces proclaim at the tops of their voices.

Additional explanations are cited to convince the NATO strategists of the effectiveness of the new weapons: If necessary, the binary ammunition, which will be manufactured at a plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, can be used without violating the plans already drawn up for the combat use of chemical weapons. In terms of their lethal properties they will surpass the well-known toxin Sarin, 1 kg of which is sufficient to kill 1 million people. Given "favorable conditions," one of the American scenarios of chemical warfare coolly estimates, the use of this toxin could result in the annihilation (according to wind direction) of the entire civilian population over a distance of 12 miles, while not a single person would remain healthy at a distance of 24 miles. I believe these gentlemen can be taken at their word. They have already proved themselves "quite reliable" by ensuring the destruction of tens of thousands of square kilometers of Vietnamese forests and fields. And the Afghan dushmans, who coldbloodedly kill defenseless children with toxic chemical grenades stamped made in USA, have no complaints either.

By creating a plant to produce binary ammunition the Reagan administration has embarked on a program of practically reequipping American troops with new weapons. Between \$4 and \$10 billion will be spent on modernizing the chemical potential of the U.S. Armed Forces over the next 5 years. Of course, Pentagon propagandists declare, this vast sum will be removed by the U.S. President from the American taxpayers' emaciated purse exclusively for the sake of the cleanness of the air over West Europe and its inhabitants' peaceful sleep.

To the displeasure of the American military, West European countries are in no hurry to thank the United States for showing such touching concern for the preservation of the environment. Moreover, at the North Atlantic assembly session held in Munich in the second half of 1981 European parliamentarians voiced growing concern at Washington's so zealous desire to deploy a new type of weapon that differs little from nuclear weapons in terms of lethality on the territory of their states. Fearing broad public protests in their countries, they warned their American partners in the NATO bloc of the absence of political conditions in Europe for new U.S. steps in the sphere of building up means of chemical warfare on this continent.

However, this time too many people on the Potomac evidently did not heed the voice of their West European allies. With a soldier's straightforwardness (?Mrs Khouber), U.S. deputy assistant army secretary, announced plans for the deployment of binary chemical ammunition first on the British Isles and then in other European countries. In addition, chemical weapons on the form of Bigeye aerial bombs will also be on board American aircraft carriers cruising in the waters of the east Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The haste with which a Pentagon spokesman refuted the statements of the outspoken lady cannot be perceived as a manifestation of the United States' good intention to help turn Europe into a zone of peace and good-neighborly relations among its peoples. He was simply hardly believed. The assurances of Pentagon generals that they are concerned about the security of West Germans, Belgians or British and the preservation of the environment will hardly deceive anyone. The desire to boost the race for nuclear, chemical and other types of mass-destruction weapons lies at the bottom of the U.S. militarists' concern. The world's peoples are increasingly being convinced that the Pentagon madmen will not think twice about the barbarous destruction of entire nations for the sake of achieving American great-power aims under the pretext of the struggle against the "communist threat."

YEGOROV VIEWS U.S. STRATEGY ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD090936 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb, TASS -- The United States is about to launch the mass-scale production of chemical agents. On Monday President Reagan sent Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, a letter claiming that the production of chemical weapons is very important to the national interests of the United States.

The President justifies his decision by the current international situation and by the lack of an appropriate treaty banning the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. However, it is common knowledge that none other than the United States has made everything possible to frustrate the conclusion of this treaty despite all the efforts made by the Soviet side in Geneva.

From the formal point of view, the United States has not been producing chemical agents during the past few years, although maintaining large stocks of them. At the same time, however, they have been producing various types of chemical weapons, including tear gas and various brands of herbicides and defoliants for military purposes, like those that were used by the U.S. Army on a large scale in Vietnam.

During the recent years, particularly since the Reagan administration came to office, the United States has been engaged in vigorous preparations for chemical warfare, for instance by expanding the production of chemical agents, such as binary chemicals. To this end a chemical weapons plant at Pine Bluff is being modernized at a rapid rate, which is being done, as Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in his annual report to the Congress, with the wholehearted support of the administration.

Under the draft military budget, the Pentagon will receive in the 1983 fiscal year 705 million dollars on chemical weapons and chemical warfare, as compared with 532 million dollars during the current fiscal year. As much as 32 million dollars instead of the 7 million dollars will be set aside for research and development of new types of chemical weapons.

It follows from the report of the Pentagon chief to the Congress that the United States is now prepared to start the production of two types of binary weapons. It also studies the possibility of producing other, more "effective" types of chemical weapons, and also long-range delivery means for them.

Given the latest decision of the U.S. president, the causes behind the recent slander campaign unleashed by the American officials and propaganda bodies against the Soviet Union are becoming particularly clear. They summarily accused the Soviet Union of using toxic agents. The latest accusation against the Soviet Union was made by Defence Secretary Weinberger in the annual report submitted to the Congress on Monday. The Reagan administration needs these slanderous allegations as a smokescreen behind which to produce in the U.S. barbarous weapons of the mass annihilation of people.

TOLKUNOV REACTS TO U.S. REPORT ON CHEMICAL USE

LD061226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Listen to a commentary published in PRAVDA under the title: "Raising Dead Souls." Its author is Andrey Tolkunov:

Yet another canard flew out of the State Department windows a few days ago. This time it took the form of a six-page report that claims to present additional data about the use of chemical weapons in Indochina.

Speaking at a press conference, (?Romberg), a spokesman of the United States' foreign policy department, said without any embarrassment that Washington allegedly has in its possession an analysis of the blood of victims of a chemical attack which occurred in autumn last year in an area of Kampuchea. As one should have expected, not a single concrete fact, let alone the names of the victims, was given.

The State Department has hastened to present its latest falsehood to the United Nations special group of experts which was set up under pressure from the United States and its allies and which is investigating facts concerning the employment of chemical substances in Indochina and Afghanistan. Quite recently this group visited refugee camps in the vicinity of the Thai-Kampuchean border and did not discover a single witness. Not one medical worker, except for some Pentagon colonel, confirmed Washington's slander.

One wonders why the White House has need to once again galvanize a falsehood which has already flopped. It is quite obvious that it is to divert the attention of world public opinion from the sinister decision of the United States to set about the large-scale production and deployment of a new generation of chemical weapons -- namely, projectiles with binary warheads, the commentary says. During the next financial year it is planned to spend \$810 million for these purposes, and in just 1 year's time \$1.4 billion will be spent.

According to the press, the Pentagon's strategists are planning to use binary gases as an offensive strategic weapon. To this end they are working out the methods for delivery by cruise missiles. The New York TIMES reports that the United States is putting strong pressure on its West European allies and demanding that this chemical death be deployed on their soil. It is there, too, that the Pentagon is striving to install cruise missiles. After all, according to the plans of these same Pentagon strategists, chemical weapons, just like the neutron bomb, are due to be deployed in the Continent of Europe.

The latest falsehood is pursuing a further goal -- that of making the world, including the Americans themselves, forget the total chemical attack to which Washington subjected the Indochinese region during the years of the dirty war in Vietnam.

But neither lies nor the State Department's analysis of the blood of dead souls will help official Washington to divert the attention of world public opinion from the American military chemical threat to peace.

NEPESOV REACTS TO TAYLOR ON NUCLEAR FIRST STRIKE

PM081645 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 28 January carries on page 3 a 900-word article entitled "How To Outshine Weinberger" by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international commentator M. Nepesov, discussing "anti-Soviet remarks" made by Maxwell Taylor, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, in an undated Washington POST article. The author singles out for particular criticism Taylor's claim that the USSR is planning to inflict "a massive first strike" on the United States and his proposal that U.S. nuclear strikes against the USSR "should be limited to the area where the population is predominantly Russian in order to do the least harm to republics with non-Russian populations," tracing a connection in the latter case to Nazi ethnic philosophy.

WARSAW PACT CHIEF KULIKOV CALLS ON CSSR'S HUSAK

PM051121 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (TASS) -- Today G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is attending the "Friendship-82" joint tactical exercises taking place in the CSSR.

During the talk G. Husak pointed to the growing aggression of the forces of imperialism and their constant attempts to undermine the socialist countries' unity. He stressed that the CSSR will continue to promote the successful coordination of the Warsaw Pact states' actions in ensuring the joint defense of the socialist community countries' gains and the inviolability of their borders.

The Czechoslovak leader noted the exceptional importance of the Warsaw Pact armies' joint exercises as a school of internationalism and an effective form of strengthening the armed forces' combat cooperation. He highly assessed the help given by the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces Command to the Czechoslovak People's Army in raising its combat might and its readiness to defend socialism.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETS IN HAVANA

PM051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from V. Lashkul, V. Mikheyev roundup, "The Day Worldwide": "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in planning has taken place in the Cuban capital.

The committee devoted special attention to a discussion of the question of extending multifaceted cooperation with a view to more fully supplying the CEMA member countries' requirements for fuel and energy resources in the period through 1990 and in the longer term.

Considerations on stepping up assistance from CEMA member countries in the development of Mongolia's production forces on the basis of multilateral cooperation were also examined.

The committee session examined proposals from Poland concerning concrete measures for using the free production capacities of Polish industry on the basis of deliveries from CEMA countries of raw materials and other materials and production-sharing elements, as well as those countries' participation in the construction of various projects in Poland. It was stressed that cooperation on these problems will be a clear expression of all-round assistance on the part of the other CEMA countries in overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in Poland and creating favorable conditions for Poland's further socialist development and the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, received the heads of the delegations taking part in the CEMA committee session.

ACADEMICIAN REVIEWS CEMA ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PM081157 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Academician Oleg Bogomolov, "International Review": "CEMA: A Strategy for the Eighties"]

[Text] The eighties have been marked by important changes in the socialist community countries' home economic development and in their integrational cooperation. The situation in which pressing problems are being tackled has begun to make tougher demands than before.

This calls for the consistent implementation of a strategy of all-round intensification of the socialist economy. The 26th CPSU Congress and the latest congresses of the fraternal parties of the European members of CEMA laid down this course in their decisions.

The first year of the new decade and, at the same time, the first year of fulfillment of the new 5-year plan was marked by vigorous efforts by the working people of the socialist community countries to mobilize internal production reserves and to adapt the national economy to a number of conditions restricting its development.

Despite the unprecedented fall in production in Poland, due to the actions of antisocialist forces, and despite also the rapid exhaustion of extensive sources of economic growth in most of the other CEMA countries, last year's results indicate that the socialist world continues to have a considerable lead over the capitalist countries in terms of the dynamics of economic development.

The Western press is doing its utmost to convince its readers that the planned socialist economy is inefficient and unviable. But the facts indicate the opposite. The conditions of economic building might have become more complicated in the socialist countries in recent years (which no one denies, incidentally), but this has nothing to do with crisis phenomena in the modern capitalist economy: stagnation and falling production, rising unemployment and inflation. According to a recent forecast by the OECD, whose membership comprises the industrially developed capitalist states, the unemployment figures in these countries will be 28.3 million by the middle of this year compared with 25.8 million at the end of last year and the U.S. GNP will decrease by 0.5 percent this year compared with last year. Production is falling considerably in the FRG, Japan and France as well.

It would not be enough to judge the results of the socialist community countries' economic development in 1981 and their tasks for 1982 in terms of the growth rate, which cannot be particularly high in conditions of the reorganization of the production structure and the management methods. It is more important than ever before to assess these results in terms of the improvement of qualitative indicators of economic work and progressive changes in sectorial and intersectorial proportions.

It is characteristic that last year capital investments in the CEMA countries' national economy virtually remained at the 1980 level but production capital increased by 5-6 percent as a result of accelerated commissioning. The 5-percent increase in the GDR national income was achieved virtually without increasing consumption of the basic energy and raw material resources.

Output of progressive equipment, electronic items and chemical products grew at increasing preferential rates in the CEMA countries. For example, in 1981 mineral fertilizer production reached approximately 40.5 million tons, which is a 5-percent increase over the year. This represents 1/3 of world fertilizer output.

These are all promising signs that the economy is moving in the direction of intensification, a move which will undoubtedly bring the expected results. And the more consistently the CEMA countries' system of integrational cooperation is geared to the task of intensification, the bigger the results will be.

The system's potential is already being actively exploited in order to promote the fulfillment of national economic plans. Moreover, socialist economic integration has become an integral element in the individual countries' confident development. Without its deepening and refinement, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is impossible to imagine the successful solution of such vital problems as ensuring the provision of energy resources and raw materials and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology.

This conclusion is confirmed, in particular by the fact that trade among the CEMA countries, which reached approximately R135 billion in 1981, already accounts indirectly for more than 18 percent of their combined national income. In Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia between 1/3 and 2/5 of all machinery and equipment output is exported to the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

As a result of international production specialization and cooperation, economic collaboration among the fraternal countries has increased, as has the complementary nature of their national economies. Giant, jointly constructed industrial enterprises, which have few parallels in world practice, have been or are soon to be commissioned. Whereas the EEC depends for 1/2 of its energy needs on importing fuel from third countries, CEMA has a high (90-95 percent) degree of self-sufficiency, not only in energy resources but also in other vitally important types of raw materials. Reliable supplies of fuel and raw materials on a long-term, planned basis, are a considerable advantage in an age when the world capitalist economy is characterized by extreme instability and disorder of crisis proportions.

The long-term economic cooperation strategy, elaborated 10 years ago and enshrined in the comprehensive integration program, has fully demonstrated its value. It was further concretized in long-term targeted programs covering very important segments of physical production and in bilateral specialization master plans. New initiatives are now required in view of the urgent need for the intensification of economic development.

There were a number of fruitful proposals on this score at the 26th CPSU Congress. They received the backing of our CEMA partners. The CEMA participants agreed to hold an economic summit conference to outline ways of elaborating closer and more efficient economic collaboration.

What is the intention? The intention is having supplemented the coordination of the CEMA countries' 5-year national economic plans with the coordination of economic policy as a whole, to outline the most effective long-term solution, through joint efforts, of the fuel-energy raw material and food problems. Each of these problems became an international problem a long time ago and a coordinated strategy is therefore required to solve it. This applies also to the sphere of scientific and technical progress where there is a decisive lever for improving economic efficiency in the eighties and nineties.

When coordinating long-term economic strategy it is clearly possible to define more precisely the role and mode of specialization by the individual CEMA countries' machine building complexes in the system of international socialist division of labor. And this is a decisive prerequisite for imparting to the socialist integration process the required dynamism in the next two 5-year periods and make them a period of intensive production and scientific and technical collaboration.

It goes without saying that the most economically valid proposals on restructuring production facilities in the CEMA countries and making their structures complementary, and also on deeper collaboration between the countries run the risk of remaining wishful thinking unless they are backed up by organizational and economic measures.

In addition to the measures being taken at state level to formulate the correct long-term orientation for cooperation and to strengthen its planned foundation, it is also advisable in terms of the future to establish direct ties between enterprises and industrial associations in the CEMA countries. Not enough experience of this type of cooperation has been accumulated and its economic and legal mechanisms have not been set up. However, there is no doubt that with the help of direct operational ties major reserves for international production specialization and cooperation can be unearthed.

The activation of economic cooperation in its more progressive and effective forms, which all the CEMA countries are unanimously striving for, depends to a considerable extent on the improvement of national systems of planned economic management and the adaptation of them to the tasks of the new period of development. The study and utilization of the collective experience of socialist management can save a lot of the time and money which each country spends searching for the optimal solution to vital economic problems. It is also necessary in order to make their economic mechanisms more alike. The socialist countries are not forcing one another to adopt a particular model but they do want to see the refinement of national management systems facilitate as much as possible each country's participation in socialist economic integration.

In short, the socialist community countries, on entering the eighties, are trying to find, on the basis of collective discussion, creative and unusual answers to life's demand for a decisive improvement of economic activity in all areas. The leading role of their ruling parties and close fraternal alliance among the socialist community states are the sure guarantee of the successful solution of pressing problems.

BRIEFS

CEMA MONTHLY JOURNAL -- Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- This year's first issue of the journal ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES has been brought out here.. From now on the journal, published by the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, will be put out monthly. Earlier it was published as a bimonthly. The first issue tells about joint efforts of socialist countries in solving the energy problem, and carries articles on cooperation in ferrous metallurgy and agriculture as well as economic contacts between CEMA and developing states. The journal carries the Charter of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. From now on the contents of the journal will be summarised in English. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 4 Feb 82 LD]

WEST TO FORCE CSCE MEETING TO DISCUSS POLAND

'Torpedo the Meeting'

LD090700 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 9 Feb 82

["Contrary to Reason" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- Following the new year recess the meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumes its work in Madrid. Its upcoming stage was preceded by many months of complicated discussions. And these were not fruitless: Positions of the sides on a number of issues have been brought much closer. However, the important thing is that a greater degree of accord on the key issue of the Madrid meeting -- the convocation of a conference of confidence and security building measures -- has been attained, Yevgeniy Grigoriyev writes in PRAVDA today.

Several heads of foreign policy departments of NATO bloc member-countries have arrived in Madrid. Alas, one cannot say that they are motivated by the desire to facilitate the work of the meeting and contribute toward the achievement of accord, Yevgeniy Grigoriyev writes. On the contrary, after the notorious noisy gatherings of NATO and EEC it has been decided to use the meeting for whipping up hostile anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE warns that in Madrid the U.S. administration is going to make an "attempt to torpedo the meeting."

And really, who can assert that the U.S. and NATO decision to impose on the meeting the discussion of purely internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic is aimed at ensuring its normal work? This would be at variance with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and would contradict the character and tasks of the Madrid meeting, Yevgeniy Grigoriyev writes. For this would mean to turn it deliberately into an arena of futile confrontation capable only of exacerbating tensions. In pursuance of illusory military superiority, Washington needs discord, and not a fruitful European dialogue.

But times have passed when the United States and NATO could arbitrarily force international forums to fit their interests.

'Trial of Poland'

LD081328 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 8 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- "We are convinced that agreement on all the sections of the Final Act, including convening a conference on measures of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe, is an important step toward strengthening European security". This statement made by Leonid Ilichev, head of the USSR delegation at the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, yesterday in the Spanish capital reaffirms the principled position of the USSR which has consistently favoured and favours the strengthening of the European security.

One cannot fail to see, however, that certain quarters in the USA and NATO, which have embarked on a course of ruining all the positive accomplishments of the seventies, by far do not intend to use the Madrid forum for deepening and developing the positive all-European process begun at Helsinki. On the contrary: The unseemly intrigues around the Madrid meeting continue, and the object of these intrigues is more than evident -- it is to try, using the events in Poland as a pretext, to upset the normal proceedings of the forum, to make it into a vehicle for interference in the affairs of other states and to revive the atmosphere of the cold war.

A fresh proof thereof is the statement by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who, upon arrival in Madrid, engaged in glib utterances to the effect that the events in Poland, allegedly, constitute "a threat to the cause of detente", and who, as is attested to by today's L'HUMANITE, bargains for nothing less than turning the Madrid forum into a "trial of Poland". Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting has spoken out in the same spirit.

This provocative scheme is clearly at variance with the principles of the relations between states proclaimed in Helsinki, and is a gross violation of these principles. And it goes without saying that this scheme has not and cannot have anything in common with the contents, the nature and the objectives of the Madrid forum. As was stressed in an interview with the PAP news agency by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic J. Wejacz, Poland does not intend to discuss in Madrid either the internal affairs of other states nor its own internal affairs. If the character of confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of Poland is imposed on the meeting, this will be directed not only against the interests of Poland but also against the interests of other European states, will prejudice the works of the forum and the process begun at Helsinki.

The posture of the United States which is sapping the foundations of the European stability and cooperation and spoiling the atmosphere for an East-West dialogue is causing the indignation and alarm of the European, and not only the European, public. And if as a result of the intentions to use the Madrid forum for designs running counter to the genuine interests of the European peoples its normal proceedings were upset, then the entire responsibility for this would fall on those who had resorted to such activities.

As to the Soviet country, it has thought and continues to think that at present there are all the possibilities for working out, on the basis of the draft of the neutral and non-aligned countries, a meaningful and balanced final document of the Madrid meeting. The Soviet delegation in Madrid will spare no efforts for completing the meeting with positive results that would meet the fundamental national interests of the peoples of Europe.

'Belligerent Forces'

LD081138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Oleg Blinov and Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumes tomorrow in Madrid. The Soviet delegation, led by Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, has arrived in the Spanish capital. At the airport he made a statement for the press, in which he stressed the Soviet delegation's firm intention to achieve a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. To consolidate European security and cooperation between the peoples of Europe, and to ensure continuation of the process begun in Helsinki -- that is the goal which the Soviet Union is striving for, Comrade Ilichev said. However, he noted, there are belligerent forces which want to erect barriers on the path to achieving this goal. They are striving to resurrect the cold war atmosphere, and to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument for interference in the internal affairs of other states. The Soviet delegation, Comrade Ilichev said, is resolutely opposed such an approach.

Forces striving to resurrect the cold war atmosphere means primarily the United States. In essence, they intend to wreck the Madrid meeting and to force their own agenda on it.

As U.S. Secretary of State Haig said on arrival in the Spanish capital, the meeting cannot proceed normally because of the introduction of martial law in Poland. According to UPI, Haig described this purely internal measure of the Polish authorities as a fatal threat to detente between East and West.

Moreover he demanded, in the tone of an ultimatum, that the other participants in the Madrid meeting should regard the events in Poland in just the same way. His statement shows the United States' aspiration to turn the discussions in Madrid into a debate on the so-called Polish issue, which is completely contrary to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on respecting the sovereignty of all countries and noninterference in their internal affairs.

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF CSCE

LD082024 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Feb TASS -- "The relaxation of international tension is a broad and long-term process which undoubtedly meets the interests of all countries and peoples," Foreign Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen said in an interview to the newspaper UUSI SUOMI.

"The difficulties that now arise in the sphere of cooperation of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are of temporary nature, since objective factors which are at the basis of detente and the process of talks that was stated by the European conference in Helsinki remain unchanged," Paavo Vayrynen said. "This is shown also by definite statements of participating countries in the conference about their intention to implement its final act and about their constant interest in the continuation of the process of talks," Finland's foreign minister said.

"Proceeding from this, we believe that at the Madrid meetings it is necessary to work persistently so as to adopt the final document and ensure the continuation of the process of talks and to be constantly striving to achieve the main aim -- to ensure the relaxation of tension in Europe," Paavo Vayrynen said.

"Finland will continue promoting the strengthening of detente and attainment of disarmament since this is the only reliable and reasonable way of strengthening security and improving the life of European peoples," Paavo Vayrynen said.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

LD062320 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1210 GMT on 6 February carries a 15-minute program entitled "International Review," which is presented by Viktor Mikheyev.

The review of the week's events begins with the meeting Ponomarev and Soviet leaders had with the Socialist International delegation. Mikheyev says the sides discussed the arms race and the forces opposing peace and socialism.

Mikheyev then speaks about the 24th French Communist Party Congress which opened in Paris on 3 February. Delegations from 120 communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements and other progressive organizations are attending the congress. After speaking about party membership, he says the French reactionaries are now making full use of anti-Soviet and anti-Polish propaganda against the French Communists and Socialists and that the French Communists are preparing a program to intensify the struggle against the reactionaries, for peace and for genuine changes in French society, and against imperialist intrigues.

The next topic is the extraordinary special session the UN General Assembly held in New York to discuss Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. Mikheyev says that last week the United States imposed its veto in the UN Security Council against mandatory sanctions against Tel Aviv.

The U.S. imperialists have, he says, given the order to the Zionist state to continue the policy of annexation. Mikheyev says the recent statement by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon on this and other Israeli statements all appear to fit into a geopolitical Zionist doctrine for the creation of a greater Israel. He says the aggressiveness of Israel is the projection of expansionism by the United States and its allies in the Near East.

Mikheyev then speaks about Salvadorean patriots attacking a large air base where they destroyed and damaged U.S. combat aircraft and helicopters, and about the crimes committed by the junta. He remarks on President Reagan's statement about the junta making progress in the field of human rights. Mikheyev says that the fighting is also continuing in Guatemala.

Mikheyev then discusses Poland. He says: "The past week has been marked by further stabilization of the domestic situation in Poland. There still are difficulties, there is a shortage of electric power, raw and other materials, consumer goods, but the plants and factories are working normally. The attitude of Poles to martial law is best expressed in the following words: It should have been done a long time ago. The role of international counterrevolution in events in Poland is becoming better known. The anti-Polish hysteria and disinformation of Western propaganda now has the aim of first of all removing from the minds of the Western population anything they know about the strategic-militarist plans of the U.S. and NATO in Europe. Polish comrades now more and more frequently ask the question: How did it happen that in their country, the imperialists created a widespread counterrevolutionary network? And many communists already have the courage to admit that they were not prepared for political warfar and did not know how to properly fight against counterrevolution."

Mikheyev goes on to mention the capitalist system in the FRG and the economic "crisis" there. He says the United States wants to worsen the economic position of the FRG in order to impose its policies on it.

Mikheyev speaks about the talks between French and Saudi Arabian defense ministers and the agreement signed in Riyadh.

Mikheyev then turns to the demonstration in Accra against the plans by the United States and Britain to interfere in Ghana's domestic affairs.

Mikheyev mentions the incident with the U.S. vice president's car in Washington.

Mikheyev concludes by discussing the disarmament committee session in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONGRESS OPENS IN TASHKENT

GF061921 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The meeting of Asian, Australian and [word indistinct] democratic youth organizations which are members of (?WFDY), continues in Tashkent. Following the (?opening) of this great international youth congress the participants acquainted themselves with the life of the Uzbek youth. They have already familiarized themselves with [words indistinct] of Uzbek women in political and social (?activities). The foreign representatives were received by Rano Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, today.

PROPOSED U.S. BUDGET CUTS SOCIAL NEEDS, ADDS ARMS

Vladimir Gerasichev Commentary

LD082044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Today, President Reagan of the United States presented his draft federal budget for 1983 financial year to Congress. Here is our commentator Vladimir Gerasichev:

The country's draft budget prepared by the White House was no surprise for the congressmen. Many of them had already expressed their negative attitude to it. What sort of draft is it? The President is asking Congress to approve unprecedented expenditure by the Pentagon, exceeding \$263 billion. AP, reporting this, notes that these funds will go on the development of the latest means of waging war: the B-1 bomber, the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the Trident submarine, and so on. Altogether, the Pentagon's appropriations in the 1983 financial year will exceed current military expenditure by almost \$46 billion. The constant increase of military appropriations is what Reagan promised the military-industrial complex when he became President 1 year ago. This is one pledge he is fulfilling to the letter, regardless of the will or desire of the broad masses of the U.S. electors.

What does the President have for them? Here there is quite a slipping behind. Here are some facts. In 1981, the volume of industrial production contracted significantly. Unemployment increased. Allocations for social needs were severely cut. Nor is there any improvement in the plans for 1983. The President is asking Congress to cut expenditure on education, medical services and housing and also on the development of transport, cuts totaling \$27 billion. As REUTER notes today, these plans arouse no enthusiasm even in the ranks of the Republican Party itself, the representatives of which determine the country's foreign and domestic policy course. The Republican congressmen, certainly not without foundation, believe that the broad attack on workers' rights by the White House could do them a lot of harm in the congressional elections to be held in the autumn. The Democrats are still more resolutely opposed to the draft budget. They call it unjust and unrealistic and consider that it will have horrifying consequences for the national economy.

The White House plans for a further increase in appropriations for the Pentagon at the expense of cutting allocations for social needs of the U.S. working people are arousing alarm in the United States. They also show that Washington intends to pursue still further its aggressive militarist course directed toward the escalation of the arms race and the exacerbation of the international situation.

Vladislav Kozyakov Commentary

LD090146 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Never before in U.S. history is military spending to grow at such a fast pace in peacetime. The Reagan administration's draft budget provides for increasing the Pentagon budget to \$263 billion. As against this fiscal year, this is a rise of \$44 billion at once. What the Republican administration asked for has set not only Americans on their guard but the rest of the nations too, because this is a further extension of the arms race and a boost to the war threat to all nations.

Even today the world situation is highly disturbing because of the line of international affairs followed by the United States and NATO, above all because of their plans to break the current military equilibrium and gain military superiority in Europe as well as worldwide. These plans, along with Washington's provocations and other sallies against the Soviet Union, Poland and other states, create a great peril for world peace. Actually, the situation is more serious than ever before since the end of the Second World War. In a bid to pressure the U.S. Congress into endorsing the draft budget for the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Weinberger has said that a reduction in the sum asked for would be a tragic error.

As a matter of fact, there is a tragic miscalculation in the very idea of endlessly building up America's war preparations, a line followed by the White House and the Pentagon. The Reagan administration's response to all international problems of our times, from relations with the Soviet Union to the events in El Salvador, is to try to react by a military buildup. This approach carries a great danger to peace and the welfare of the nations. At the moment, many Americans are concerned about the plight of millions of families that is inherent in the proposed sharp rise in the Pentagon budget, for at the same time appropriations for social programs in the next fiscal year -- that's for education, transportation, health care, housing and many other needs -- are to be cut back by \$43 billion.

As for the budget deficit of more than \$90 billion in the draft, experts believe it can only lead to a slowdown in economic development and also produce a financial panic.

However grave the consequences of the new increase in America's military spending may be for many American families and for the nation as a whole economically, the main thing about it is the threat to peace the increase creates. What is the purpose of the additional \$44 billion the administration has decided to add to the presently enormous military spending of the United States? These funds are to be spent to develop the latest strategic nuclear armaments. These include two big aircraft carriers, two Trident submarines, several B-1 bombers, as well as production of cruise missiles, the development of the MX ballistic missile, production of extra nuclear warheads and many other measures.

All this indicates that the United States is stepping up preparations for a nuclear war, the more so that the present moves are part of a 5-year program of a buildup in arms worth more than 1.5 trillion dollars. Just as in the past, the Reagan administration is beginning the present new round in the nuclear arms race under the cover of a propaganda hullabaloo about a Soviet threat. However, the Soviet Union expects from Washington a constructive answer to a whole number of its concrete proposals, action on which would create safe guarantees against a nuclear war. As is known, a few days ago President Leonid Brezhnev again asked the United States and other countries to agree about measures to stop the arms race. As far as the Soviet Union and its leaders are concerned, said President Brezhnev, we are firmly convinced that for any state to base its policies on expecting a nuclear war and on winning it is madness and an irresponsible adventuristic game with the destiny of mankind. The main thing now is to eliminate the war threat. That is the purpose of the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts.

U.S. CAMPS TRAIN ANTI-'REDS' 'FOREIGN LEGION'

LD081802 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: As the situation in Poland is becoming more and more stable, the attempts by certain imperialist circles in the United States, which embarked on the course of heightening tension, interference in the affairs of that sovereign socialist country in the futile hope of reversing the course of events in the direction which suits Washington, are becoming more and more insolent and shameless. Such interference and the attempts at pressure and blackmail are being carried out by way of ideological subversion and with the help of so-called "sanctions."

Other methods are also used -- let us recall in this connection the recent press conference in Warsaw at which numerous facts were disclosed of the subversive activities in the Polish People's Republic of Western, chiefly American, special services and their agents.

And here is another evidence of the fact that the enemies of Poland use any means, seeking, although all their efforts are in vain, to "shatter" socialism in Poland: a lengthy article in the newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE. The article discloses the creation in the United States of several militarised camps where, with knowledge of the U.S. authorities, a "foreign legion" of emigrants, intended for "struggle against the reds," is being trained and equipped.

The newspaper quotes the leader of one of the emigrant groupings as saying that legionaries take an oath of readiness to fight. Against whom are the "legionaries" entrenched on U.S. territory going to "fight"? The Chicago TRIBUNE gives the answer by indicating that armed bandits and terrorists are supposed to "infiltrate" into Cuba, Nicaragua and also Poland.

The fact that the United States has since long become a shelter for various reactionary emigrant groupings, adventurers, criminals and renegades, thrown out of political life in their own countries, is no secret. It is also known that it is on U.S. territory that the anti-Cuban emigrant rabble is preparing armed provocations against Revolutionary Cuba -- to recall, for instance, the abortive anti-Cuban adventure in Cochinos Bay. The article in the Chicago TRIBUNE now makes it clear that the attempts are being made to turn Poland into a target of armed provocations. And these provocations are being prepared not only before the eyes of the official authorities, but also with their actual assistance and connivance. The same newspaper reports that Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, for instance, was informed of the activity to set up an "emigrant foreign legion". He told newsmen in this connection that this activity, allegedly, does not violate law.

Washington, having launched in connection with the events in Poland, an unprecedented anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, is expatiating in all ways about its adherence to the "idea of independence of the Polish state." In fact, it is not only grossly interfering in Poland's affairs, but is even encouraging preparation of armed provocations against that sovereign country. Besides, it asserts that this subversive -- in fact, criminal -- activity "does not violate law"....

One would like to know how the U.S. State Department would react if the foreign press published reports indicting that bases have been set up in some country with knowledge of official authorities to train a "legion" of terrorists and hit men for subsequent "infiltration" into the United States? And how can one tally Mr Enders' statement with the U.S. law, reminded by the Chicago TRIBUNE, which bans the use of the country's territory as a base for preparing armed operations against any state which is in the state of peace with the United States?

PRAVDA CITES CONGRESS REPORT ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

PM081231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Close Ties"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb -- Washington's unbridled anti-Sovietism lies at the bottom of the U.S. intentions to sell weapons to China. This conclusion follows from the just-published report "The Consequences of American-Chinese Military Cooperation" prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Congressional Research Service on the basis of hearings held in the committee with the participation of a number of "experts."

The report points out that Chinese American relations have reached a new stage which transcends the framework of the normalization of political and economic ties, and that attention is now concentrated on the possibility of "closer military cooperation" between the two countries. A certain level of military ties, the report's authors point out, already exists between Washington and Beijing: exchanges of intelligence data and information on the situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia and reciprocal visits by military delegations. Exchanges of delegations connected with military training, consultations in the sphere of military planning and visits by warships to ports in both countries are possible in the future.

The compilers of the document realize that American arms sales to China may have serious international repercussions not only in Asia, but also on a global scale.

American "interests," in the opinion of the document's authors, may suffer, in particular, in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Southeast Asian countries. In addition, "there is no guarantee," they point out, that Beijing will continue to follow its present course, maintaining close ties with the United States.

The factors which influence the present American military policy with regard to China may change rapidly, the compilers of the report warn. A militarily strong China could create the risk that it will considerably complicate the business of safeguarding the interests of the United States and its allies.

BEIJING'S FOREIGN POLICY TERMED ANTISOCIALIST

OW070915 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The present Chinese leaders reaffirmed at the recent NPC session that they remain faithful to the foreign policy line pursued when Mao Zedong was still alive. Since the antisocialist essence of Mao Zedong's thought and the policies based on it have long been seen through by the Chinese people, Beijing's leaders are trying to put a more acceptable veneer on this so-called thought. For this reason they have been revising and updating it. Nevertheless, today's modernized Maoism remains hostile to scientific socialism. This is clearly seen both in the present Chinese leaders' pro-imperialist foreign policy and in their antipeople domestic policies. Soviet philosopher and reporter Losev will talk about this in this special program, "Modernized Maoism Is Hostile to Scientific Socialism." We invite you to listen to his talk.

The imperialists themselves have noted the pro-imperialist character of the present Beijing leaders' foreign policy. They have done so naturally with great satisfaction. For example, several years ago when U.S. Secretary of State Haig was the supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, he referred to China as the new and 16th member of that bloc. NATO is an imperialist aggressive bloc.

Although the Chinese leaders declare that they are concerned about world peace, they in fact, as a rule, stand on the side of the imperialist reactionary and aggressive forces. For example, when a vote was held on a Soviet-proposed declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe at a recent UN General Assembly session, the Chinese representative, in a gesture of defiance, abstained. The document declares that those who are the first to use nuclear weapons are criminals guilty of a monstrous crime. Not only did the Chinese representative make it clear that the Chinese leaders did not support the declaration on such an important issue, but that they in fact supported the U.S. representative who cast a veto. When a resolution denouncing the neutron bomb was put to a vote at the United Nations and on other occasions the situation was the same.

The Chinese leaders' collaboration with imperialism has put China in an isolated position and alienated it from progressive mankind. This was also manifest at the UN [words indistinct] meeting. At the meeting the overwhelming majority of countries supported the peace-loving proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, while China and the United States were in the minority.

The pro-imperialist policy of Beijing's top leading clique is also manifest in the fact that China today aims basically at imperialist markets, even though these markets have constantly been battered by crises and inflation. China has been trying in every possible way to bring in foreign capital and has been offering preferential conditions to imperialist monopoly groups.

Dear listeners, all this has led the imperialists to regard your country as a junior partner. They expect China to carry out their adventurous schemes, turning China into their (?supplier) of canon fodder.

As the Chinese leaders are pursuing an erroneous pro-imperialist foreign policy, can their domestic policies be correct? Lenin taught us: It is absolutely wrong, a non-Marxist and unscientific view, to separate foreign policy from policies in general or even regard foreign policy as opposed to domestic policies. Lenin stressed: The idea that it is possible to separate foreign policy from domestic policies is a most mistaken and harmful idea.

The proimperialist and antisocialist character of the Chinese leaders' foreign policy has also reflected itself in a shift toward militarism, causing great harm to the people's welfare. According to authoritative Sinologists in the world, in China nearly half of the state budget is spent, through open or secret channels, for military purposes. At the same time, one cannot but note that imperialism has engendered and strengthened the anti-democratic military-bureaucratic ways adopted by the Chinese leaders in carrying out domestic policies.

For genuine communists the unity of foreign and domestic policies should reflect itself in the concentration of domestic policy efforts toward establishing a new (?system) and in waging a struggle in the international arena to prevent wars. Communists should serve the people always and everywhere. Lenin taught us: The obligation of socialism to the working people is inseparable from the provision of full guarantees for the all-round development of welfare and freedom for all members of society.

Lenin called for as many as possible decisions and measures that can really lead to peace, the policies of genuine socialist countries are, and should be, a reflection of this.

N. TERRITORIES DAY FANS ANTI-SOVIETISM IN JAPAN

OW090207 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports as follows on Northern Territories Day observed in Japan on 7 February:

Slogans hostile to the USSR and the Soviet Government and abuses against the Soviet people reminiscent of those by Japanese militarists before World War II echoed throughout Tokyo's midtown area for hours. One thing which became clear on that day was that if the Kurile Islands had never existed, the reactionary forces in Japan would have come up with another pretext to fan anti-Sovietism.

Taking part in the 7 February demonstrations were rightist and fascist groups, criminals, drug addicts and drunkards. To them the demand for the return of the northern territories was nothing more than a pretext to shout threatening anti-Soviet slogans. Another conspicuous feature of the 7 February rallies was the fact that there were as many slogans supporting Solidarity, which schemed to overthrow socialism in Poland, as there were slogans demanding cession of part of Soviet territory, severance of Japan-Soviet diplomatic relations, revision of the Japanese Constitution and conversion of Japan into a military power. Those social groups and organizations which have willy-nilly joined the ranks of fascists and criminals in making a positive evaluation of Poland's Solidarity should not overlook that fact.

The rally held at Kudan Kaidan Hall in Tokyo with government backing was called the 1982 National Rally for the Return of the Northern Territories and was attended by the prime minister and his six cabinet members. The rally adopted a resolution which reads in part: We are convinced that the return of the northern territories at the earliest possible date and the establishment of genuine friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will contribute to peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole. Needless to say, the establishment of genuine friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union is very important for the strengthening of peace and security. But can the demand for the return of the territories be reconciled to the desire for genuine friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union? The sponsors of the rally know well that such a reconciliation is impossible. Therefore, the appeal for the establishment of genuine friendship as made in the resolution in question is nothing but a phony propaganda appeal.

The day before Northern Territories Day ASAHI SHIMBUN said that a national campaign at the government's initiative has little chance of being successful. The government has indirectly admitted this. The Diet is about to pass a bill providing measures for increasing fish catches and developing fisheries in the Nemuro area to rally the people of Hokkaido under the banner of revanchism. Moreover, the Liberal Democratic Party is trying to buy anti-Sovietism with money.

IDEA OF RUSSIAN HOSTILITY TOWARD JAPAN REFUTED

PM080917 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 29 Jan 82 p 31

[Article by correspondent in Japan Yuriy Tavrovskiy under the rubric: "Talking With the Reader" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I believe that peoples' sympathies or antipathies toward one another have a powerful influence on relations between states. So, no matter what you say about the influence of reactionary forces, in my view it is the traditional mutual enmity between the Japanese and the Russians which is at the root of the present unsatisfactory state of relations between the USSR and Japan. [signed] Kimiko Takebashi, Tokyo, Japan

Forgive me, Mrs Takebashi, but only someone who simply does not know us could pose the question concerning us Russians in the way that you do. We do not divide peoples into good and bad, into those who must be treated affectionately and those who should be treated with indifference, even hostility.

All peoples, no matter how big or small, deserve profound respect. We are brought up to think this. And it is in this spirit that we raise our own children -- in kindergarten, at school and in the home. It is natural for us to be kindly disposed toward all peoples. How else could our country's more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live together in peace and fraternal friendship?

I can assure you, Mrs Takebashi, that there never has been and cannot be any traditional Russian hostility toward the Japanese. Here you will not find a single book or see -- either on television or in a movie theater -- a single film presenting Japanese people in a bad light. There have been very difficult periods in Soviet-Japanese relations. Relations are not easy at the moment. But when we find something unacceptable in your country's policy we do not blame the people, we blame those who claim to speak on their behalf or, as you say in your letter, "reactionary forces." Judge for yourself. My compatriots are bound to be worried by the revival of militarist sentiments in a neighboring country, the presence on its soil of U.S. military bases directed against the USSR and Tokyo officialdom's anti-Soviet statements and actions.

But worry is not fear, which gives rise to suspicion and hatred. Despite certain difficulties in interstate relations, people in the USSR are greatly interested in Japanese cultural achievements and the works of classical and particularly modern literature, which are published in editions that are sometimes larger than those issued by Japanese publishers. Japanese movies and television programs about your country, Mrs Takebashi, invariably attract large audiences, and tens of thousands of people visit exhibitions of Japanese painting, applied arts and ikebana demonstrations.

Unlike the United States and other major capitalist states, my country does not see Japan as a threat to its economy and is not brandishing the big stick of protectionist measures.

On the contrary, your country's considerable successes in the sphere of science and technology only serve to strengthen the USSR's desire for mutually advantageous cooperation and trade with Japan. The rapid development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East open up wide horizons for such cooperation.

Deep respect for the industrious and gifted Japanese people, willingness to further develop interstate economic, cultural and other ties and a desire to strengthen mutual trust among the states of the Far East -- that is the foundation on which Moscow is striving to erect the edifice of Soviet-Japanese relations. Why then do some Japanese believe that the Soviet people are "hostile" toward Japan and why do they mistrust the Soviet Union?

The fact is that operating on your islands are influential forces interested in preserving the "present unsatisfactory state of relations" with the USSR, as you put it. They are actually waging psychological warfare, intimidating people in newspapers and magazines, at the movies and on television with the nonexistent "Soviet threat," harping on the "territorial problem," suppressing the truth and piling up mountains of lies about the situation in the Soviet Union. They pay for millions of anti-Soviet leaflets to be posted on streetlights and the walls of houses, they hire buses with loudspeakers through which professional provocateurs make hostile appeals in the streets of big and small cities. These forces act as a cover for thugs from ultrarightist organizations who stage riots outside Soviet missions and the premises of societies for friendship with the USSR, and intimidate businessmen who have commercial contacts with Soviet firms. And if the Russian tale of the turnip [reference unknown] is banished from school textbooks, then one cannot really expect objective information about Soviet people's true attitude toward the Japanese.

Of course, we Soviet people do not like to see people spreading anti-Soviet sentiments, although we are not forcing anyone to be friends. What do the Japanese gain from anti-Sovietism? It is not only that the fueling of hostility has a deleterious effect on relations between two neighboring countries which are capable of exerting a beneficial influence on economic development and on one another's security.

I profoundly believe, Mrs Takebashi, that apart from anything else the escalation of anti-Sovietism is a cover for a general and very dangerous offensive by militarist and revanchist forces. By serving up myths about the "Soviet threat" and the "traditional enmity between Russia and Japan," they are trying to cause a new wave of nationalist and chauvinist fervor, to revive the militarist and fascist traditions of the not too distant past and to extinguish the still strong antiwar mood. They hope at least to secure the tacit approval of the majority, deal with the recalcitrant minority and once again turn your beautiful country into a military police state.

One can easily imagine the sufferings and privations this would mean for the people. Considering modern Japan's scientific, technical and economic potential, one can easily appreciate how dangerous that turn of events would be not only for neighboring countries, but for the world as a whole.

Quite recently, Mrs Takebashi, I became acquainted with one of your compatriots. This person had lived a long and difficult life -- he had acquired and lost several fortunes, he had been a member of a military monarchist organization and had fought in China and the Philippines. Now he is actively participating in the movement for friendship with the Soviet Union and is translating books and pamphlets about the USSR into Japanese. "My homeland's future depends largely on the way relations develop with the Soviet Union, and I want that future to be happy," he said

I would like to think that there are many people in Japan who share this view and that their common sense will help dispel the dark myths and strengthen friendship and feelings of mutual affection between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN OKINAWA THREAT TO JAPAN

PM090905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent K. Rashidov: "The Pentagon's Okinawa Boomerang"]

[Text] Naha-Tokyo -- Facts being reported in the press provide irrefutable evidence that the United States has sharply increased its stake on its military bases in Japan. Above all, it is preparing to use them as a launchpad for the notorious Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] -- the sword of Damocles which the Pentagon has decided to brandish to intimidate other states with the idea of a sudden armed intervention.

The events of the first few weeks of the new year indicate the lengths to which the U.S. administration has gone in the game it is playing in the Far East -- a game fraught with danger for peace. Newspapers have been citing examples of the intensive "transfusion" which the U.S. bases on the Japanese Islands have been getting in the form of extra manpower and equipment. It is also hard to ignore the increase in U.S. troop maneuvers to rehearse manifestly offensive global assault landing operations. The U.S. Marines are currently training hard for this very purpose in their exercises in South Korea -- exercises unprecedented in their scale. According to the KYODO agency, airplanes and ships of the 7th Fleet based in the Japanese islands are providing backup for the Marines' operations.

The United States has assigned the island of Okinawa -- the "unsinkable aircraft carrier," as the Americans call it -- a special role in the implementation of its plans. It is from there that carrying out their maneuvers intolerably close to the borders of other states, RDF subunits set out and return like boomerangs to their bases, with which the island is literally crammed.

"More than half of all the U.S. bases in Japan are located in our prefecture," I was told by J. (Nishime), the governor of Okinawa. "They account for 12 percent of the total area of the island."

No one who has toured Okinawa needs convincing of this. Considering that much of the island is taken up with rugged terrain and jungle, a visit to Okinawa leaves you with the impression that the whole of this incomparable beautiful Pacific Ocean island is girdled with barbed wire bearing the sign: U.S. property beyond this point.

The governor, and for that matter Okinawa's entire population, is consumed with the problem of the island's "Americanization," which has become an insuperable obstacle to this Japanese prefecture's socioeconomic development.

"Okinawa's economic development is so far behind that of the other large Japanese islands that there is just no comparison," the governor pointed out.

As he put it, the dangerous proximity of the never-silent U.S. bases with their fighters and bombers carrying lethal cargoes does anything but inspire Japanese business to build plants or generally invest capital there. This gives rise to a number of difficulties, the governor feels. The list includes the complete lack of local industry, unemployment and the housing shortage.

"For several years now we have been unable to finish building a reservoir," J. Nisime complained.

When you consider that the prefecture has a total population of just over 1 million, one-third of which is concentrated in Naha city alone, it is easy to see how little is needed to satisfy the Okinawans' basic needs. Even that trifling amount is lacking, however,

"We simply cannot cope with a single one of the socioeconomic problems facing us since again and again we run up against the dismal legacy of the U.S. occupation or against the U.S. military presence," I was told by T. Taira, mayor of Naha. A 10-year program for our city's development already adopted has still not been carried out, and there is no prospect of its being carried out in the near future.

It is quite sufficient to see and feel just once how people are living in Okinawa today and to hear the stories its inhabitants have to tell to see just how alien and festering a sore "Americanization" is on this island populated by peaceful and hospitable people.

"U.S. bases out!" chanted the participants in a mass demonstration held outside the main entrance to the largest U.S. airbase here -- Kadena Airbase -- which runs right along the highway. People, including many peasants from the surrounding villages, had come to angrily protest the arrival of more U.S. aircraft on the island. One of the demonstrators, a middle-age man who is an elder of the village of Chatan Shimabuku, spoke angrily of the constant misfortunes brought on the peasant households by having U.S. bases as neighbors. "Our children are being deafened by the roar of airplanes, and they can't think straight. Cows are losing milk and the fields stink of gasoline and propellant."

He was not exaggerating in the least. The noise made by the massive B-52's taking off immediately above the houses and roads is like nothing on earth. A number of times during our visit we just had to stop the car as the whirlwind created by the aircraft gaining altitude rocked it like a powerful earthquake.

It is difficult to drown out the noise made by the U.S. aircraft now taking off from military bases on the Japanese islands even if you stop up your ears. But the influential Japanese circles seemingly unconcerned either by the Okinawa peasants' despair or the threat which the planes pose for peace in the region clearly have no wish to hear it.

But then this is quite understandable. Local observers point out that the U.S. psychological attack on Japan has reached a new high. The aim of the attack is the same as ever: to drive its ally deeper into the rut of its own aggressive strategy in the Pacific Ocean by assiduously enveloping Japanese politics in militarist euphoria.

Recent events make it abundantly clear that the White House's frontal attacks are reaching their target with increasing frequency. "Japan is heading in a direction which leads straight into the aggressive rut of Reagan's strategy," "The Japanese Government's willingness to further indulge the United States contravenes the country's Constitution" -- this is the reaction of the progressive press to the results of the latest deal between the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles. There is no other way of describing the latest Japanese-U.S. conference at which the two sides officially agreed to start framing a joint plan of action in the event of "emergencies in the Far East." This dangerous step of drawing Japan into the U.S. militarist orbit is aimed at nothing less than securing Japan's political capitulation to the United States.

This means not only the uncontrolled use of Japanese territory for U.S. military bases but also the U.S. Armed Forces' similar utilization of nonmilitary installations -- airports, ports and railroads.

Pointing out that under the "emergencies" plan Japan is to assume full responsibility for the U.S. Army's upkeep, the newspaper ASAHI is unable to conceal the Japanese public's alarm at this "serious step to expand Japanese-U.S. military cooperation."

Large rallies whose participants are demanding that the Japanese authorities strictly observe the country's Constitution, which bans any involvement in warfare, are now being held in a number of Japanese cities. The thoughts and aspirations of millions of Japanese were expressed by 53-year-old (Masamiti Saito), who wrote in a letter to ASAHI: "The arms race is for us a dangerous game with fire. We must never forget the nightmare which was known as 'Japanese militarism.'"

Another slogan is resounding ever more loudly and persistently in Japan: that it is time the country's ruling circles heed the voice of reason and realize that the U.S. boomerang hovering over the Japanese islands poses a direct threat above all to Japan itself.

'TEAM SPIRIT-82' EXERCISES WILL ADD TO TENSION

LD090822 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb, TASS -- The United States continues to work up tension in South East Asia.

According to an announcement made by the Pentagon, the United States and South Korea would begin joint military exercises, code-named "Team Spirit-82," on February 13.

In addition to air force, naval and marine units of the Seoul regime, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea will take part in the exercises. A large group of combat ships from the 7th U.S. Fleet, and elements of U.S. strategic and tactical aviation which are to be dispatched to the area of the manoeuvres from the United States, will also participate in the exercises. According to an announcement made by the Pentagon, the purpose of the exercises is to practice the deployment of U.S. and South Korean troops in case of an emergency.

WESTERN REPORTS OF QANDAHAR BOMBING DENIED

LD082034 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 8 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovski]

[Text] Qandahar, 8 Feb, TASS -- A group of foreign journalists have visited Qandahar, Afghanistan's second-largest city and the centre of a province of the same name, and found it crowded with people busily and noisily running along sun-lit streets and rows of merchants' stalls. The picture had nothing in common with inventions circulated recently by the Western press that the city had allegedly become victim of a "massive bombardment" by Soviet and Afghan aircraft and that thousands of its inhabitants were leaving it and heading for the Pakistani border.

"I am the elder of the rice stalls at the city market and open my shop every day. Trade has been good in the past month, rice supplies are steady and there are more and more customers," a TASS correspondent was told by the much-respected merchant Valid Fatimomad. "I have not heard of any bombardments."

Schoolgirl Saaki, who is in her last year at the Zarguna Lyceum, said: "There was no bombing. The people who fled the city were the families of capitalists and rich men, and it was long ago. Workers, peasants and other wage-earners wholeheartedly support the revolution which was carried out in their interests."

Deputy chief of the city security service Ahmad said that security forces, army units and a battalion-strong task force indeed had launched a series of operations to clear the city of gangsters and to smash their hide-outs in the outskirts of Qandahar and in the nearby garden belt.

"The operations were a success. Quite a lot of Chinese and Egyptian-made weapons were captured then. In some parts of the green belt 20 to 50 kilometres outside Qandahar the operations were supported by aircraft, which seems to have given rise to inventions about bombing or Soviet servicemen's 'terror' against civilians," he added.

The sources of the lie were also established. Some ten days ago a battalion of revolutionary soldiers defeated Fida'i Islam, a counter-revolutionary organisation which was active in the outskirts of Qandahar. A gangster taken prisoner, a certain Jilani, gave evidence during investigation that the group had set themselves the task to penetrate into trading streets and to demand large ransoms from merchants for their lives or to kill them if they refused, later blaming it all on Soviet soldiers.

The gangsters had brought four Western journalists from Pakistan along secret paths to the vicinity of Qandahar, and crossed the green belt. Jilani, who was a rank-and-file member of the gang, could not tell the newsmen's nationality. In front of their cameras the gangsters staged a mock arson of a house, grenade-throwing, and the like. They also made regular reports to Western journalists in Peshawar, describing in terrifying detail "the atrocities of Russians" and the suffering of Qandahar civilians.

"It is all nonsense and slander." This is how the bourgeois press reports were commented on by Colonel Tohan Omari, commander of the 366th Air Fighter Regiment, considered to be one of the best Afghan air units. "Not a single bomb or missile was dropped on Qandahar. The operation in order to smash rebel gangs in the green belt was supported by our regiment alone and no Soviet planes took part in it."

Qandahar leads a normal life. Its people and Afghan army units repulse the schemes of the enemies of the revolution, and also the ideological and propaganda attacks of the Western press.

OGARKOV RECEIVED BY HENG SAMRIN IN PHNOM PENH

LD081952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The leader of People's Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, has expressed his sincere gratitude to the Soviet people and the USSR Government for their all-embracing and effective help in restoring the national economy and normalizing the life of the Kampuchean people. Receiving Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union, in Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin emphasized that the further strengthening of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation is a major prerequisite for the successful development of the Kampuchean revolution.

Kampuchean Reports

For Kampuchean reports on the visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense, including meetings with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Council of State, and Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, see the Kampuchea section of the 8 and 9 February issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BEIJING SUPPORTING DRUG TRAFFIC IN BURMA

BK311215 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] There have been reports on military operations being waged by companies of Burmese and Thai armed forces against the armed gangs engaged in the illicit opium trade in the golden triangle area. The name of the opium king, Khun Sa, alias Chang Si-fu -- a Chinese national -- is well known. He has been engaging in this highly profitable venture for 20 years. He set up opium refineries in forested and mountainous areas and devised a smooth system of transporting narcotics through jungle routes. He owns a private army with a force of 3,000 men. Khun Sa has not been arrested despite a cash award announced for his arrest.

An Italian weekly magazine, (PANORAMA), once suggested that to get away with notoriety in such a blatant manner, Khun Sa must have more capital than the government organizations in charge of anti-narcotics operations. Other than this factor, the failure to arrest him and his expanding underground operation can be attributed to Beijing's encouragement. It has been proven that Beijing has contacts with the Mafia gang which controls production and trafficking in narcotics. It is known that Beijing's agents established contacts with (Santos Trofigante), leader of an underground gang which controls the illicit drug traffic in the United States.

The opium trade in the golden triangle grows with each passing day. According to figures released by the United Nations, 800,000 kgs of opium or 60,000 kgs of heroin are produced in the region every year. Laboratories set up clandestinely in caves and tunnels in inaccessible mountainous areas refine opium into heroin. When opium is refined into heroin, the volume is less but the value multiplies many times over. Calculating on the basis of \$500,000 per kilogram of heroin on the illegal market in the United States, we can guess at the extent of huge profits made by drug traffickers and dealers. The following figures released by the United States also reveal the profits of those in this illicit trade: In 1980 drug sales totaled \$6.4 billion in the United States, and sales jumped to \$10 billion last year.

Beijing's interference in the internal affairs of Burma is usually mentioned in relation to the extent of its involvement in the opium trade in Burma. Beijing, which is using rebels of all stripes as its followers, offers arms and ammunition in exchange for opium. Consequently, insurgency and drug trafficking have become inseparable because opium serves the cause of war. With the upsurge in insurgency, the prospects for trafficking in the deadly white powder becomes greater.

The Burmese Army has constantly fought insurgency as well as drug trafficking by insurgents. Poppy plantations are destroyed by planes. Aircraft of the Burmese Air Force have frequently bombed rebel camps, routes along which the rebels move, as well as areas believed to be the sites of the laboratories and drug storage dumps. Despite this, insurgents continue to survive. This is because, if necessary, they can take refuge in Chinese territory. There are bases and training camps for the rebels in Chinese territory.

Routes leading into Burma from the north form an intricate network through which Chinese goods and arms are delivered to the rebels by mules. This was mentioned in (U Thein Pe Myint's) travelogue of the northeastern region. The Chinese returning from Burma take back teak, all sorts of timber, ivory and precious gems from Burma. Opium is also transported illegally through these mountainous routes. These routes are also the source of the black market in Burma, Thakin Chit Maung, a well-known Burmese leader, wrote in his book: The blow to the Burmese economy comes from the fact that the circulation of goods and money take place on the black market and not where it should. He said: This must be considered as an attempt not only to sabotage the economic system of the revolution in Burma, but also as an attempt to topple the state and destroy existing social relations.

In addition to their blackmarketeering, Chinese nationals are infiltrating Burma. They mingle with Burmese-born Chinese nationals and disappear. On orders from Beijing, they try to establish themselves in Kokang, Mong Hsat and in other areas of Burma which China claims to be its territories even to this day. The extent of Chinese infiltration was revealed in a series of military campaigns launched by the Burmese Army. The gradual infiltration into Burma is aimed at setting up liberated areas. In other words, the scheme is to slice up a piece of Burmese territory. China's gradually increasing opium trade is to implement these aims. This scheme is inseparable from the general strategy of the Chinese leaders to bring Southeast Asia under their influence.

U.S. PLANS TO ANNEX MICRONESIA THREAT TO PACIFIC

LD091022 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 9 Feb TASS -- The United States plans to annex the territory of Micronesia, imposing the status of a state freely associated with the United States upon the islands belonging to this Pacific archipelago. At hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the United States representative at the talks on the political future of Micronesia, F. Zeder, said that the question of free association of Micronesia with the United States would be solved in a comparatively brief period.

Since 1947, the United States has had a mandate from the United Nations Security Council for the temporary administration of Micronesia. During this period Washington, far from taking any steps to grant independence to the islands, has enslaved them economically, converting it into a Pentagon "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Disregarding the local population the United States had conducted atomic weapons tests on Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, belonging to the archipelago, and is now going to extend its network of bases and test ranges throughout the islands of Micronesia.

It was precisely the "great strategic significance" attached by the Pentagon to Micronesia, that underlay last year's decision by the Reagan administration to resume talk on the islands' free association with the United States. The agreements the United States intends to achieve at the talks, according to the New York TIMES, will envisage intensification of the American military role on the archipelago. Way back in the mid-seventies Washington was succeed in imposing the status of free association with the United States to the Marianas Islands, belonging to Micronesia, at which big American military bases were already located.

Washington's neocolonialist attempts of gaining control over Micronesia, factually to annex the territory, are fraught with a serious threat to the states of the Pacific region and run counter to the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter.

POLAND'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONVENES

LD081820 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb, TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has held a special session here, PAP agency reports.

A report on the session's results points out that Poland's national economy experiences difficulties with raw and other materials imported from capitalist countries. This has been caused, in particular, by a substantial reduction of the Polish export and intensification of discriminatory measures on the part of some Western states.

With a view to overcoming the crisis phenomena in the national economy, the Council of Ministers recommended the Planning Commission and corresponding departments to apply efforts to change the structure of production, switch the industry to the manufacture of goods from Poland's own raw and other materials and expand trade and economic cooperation with socialist countries. Orders were made with regard to the development of exports, adjustment of capital construction and creation of conditions for growth of agricultural production.

The Planning Commission was instructed to work out a programme of restructuring the national economy with a view to restoring Poland's economic sovereignty, limiting dependence of production on import and making broader use of Poland's own raw and other materials.

The Socio-Political Committee of the Council of Ministers was instructed to submit proposals for resuming trade union activities in the country. Appropriate ministries and departments will work out proposals aimed at consolidating legality and enhancing further security and public order.

IZVESTIYA FINDS POLISH LABOR DISCIPLINE IMPROVED

LD081952 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- "There is simply no way out other than the productive work of everybody at his workplace. This is how the majority of Poles think today," says a report from Lodz published by IZVESTIYA tonight.

"It is not accidental that there has been a noticeable improvement in labour discipline practically everywhere," the newspaper goes on today. "At the Lodz spinning mill, for example, the number of absentions from work was a half down from two or three months ago. Where provision with raw and other materials is sufficient, output is increasing."

The author of the report says that people are preoccupied with one more thing: "If only order and tranquility would be preserved," they say. Fresh are their memories of the recent troubles provoked by counter-revolutionary forces, of the climate of strike hysteria and conflicts that paralysed the society, of uncertainty about the future. Hence the conviction that it should not be allowed to happen again, hence condemnations of occasional attempts to upset social tranquility. People realize that there still are some "friends of the people" who would like to plunge the country again in a state of chaos and anarchy.

IZVESTIYA quotes veteran worker Stanislaw Luczenski, who has been a PUWP member since its very foundation and has worked several decades at the Gwardia Ludowa factory in Lodz, as saying: "I am an optimist by nature. And I believe that my generation has a right to be optimistic. We remember well the first post-war years. It was much more difficult at that time: the country was in ruins, and internal reactionary forces attacked us with arms. So what? We have resisted their attacks, we have survived, we have built new plants and towns, we have industrialised the country. It is not easy now either, as too many problems have piled up, much work has yet to be done, and something will have to be done without. But I am convinced that we shall face the challenge properly. Socialist Poland will then be still stronger, because it will not be raving politicians or counter-revolutionaries of any kind but the working people who will run it."

POLISH OFFICIAL CITES REASON FOR MARTIAL LAW

PM081121 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 9

[Special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko interview with Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, under the heading: "Conspiracy Against Poland"; first four paragraphs are Lomeyko's introduction]

[Text] Warsaw -- Warsaw, like the rest of Poland, is settling back to normal life. This has not been all that simple a matter, for the country has been jolted along the bumpy road of chaos and disorganization over the past year and a half. It had been jolted along because counterrevolutionaries threw wrenches into the machinery of state and tried to wrest the helm of state from the hands of the party and the government. The introduction of martial law has put an end to this exhausting and disastrous jolting.

Order is returning to the country and with it the confidence that in spite of all the difficulties, everything will be sorted out. There has been a significant increase in the activity of party organizations.

Through the press, radio and television, the country is coming to know the real facts behind the crisis. Many Poles with whom I talked admit that now they are learning the truth which the bawlers and demagogues from Solidarity hid from them and distorted.

For many of those who were misled, a time of enlightenment has begun. We talked about this at the PZPR Central Committee building with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary.

Poland has been under martial law for over 6 weeks now, Comrade S. Olszowski said. As this is an extraordinary situation, many people are asking: Was it necessary? There is only one reply to that question: Yes, it was necessary.

There were counterrevolutionary forces in Poland that had extended their activities to the point where they became a threat to the socialist system. Today it can be said with more certainty than 2 months ago that the activities of these forces were, to a considerable extent, inspired from abroad. Some of our party activists had become aware somewhat earlier of the existence of links between the counterrevolution and centers abroad, and I myself spoke of this on many occasions.

The hysterical reaction of the West, and particularly of Reagan, indicates precisely how closely the counterrevolution was linked with the West and what high hopes had been pinned on it there. There can be no other explanation for this sort of reaction.

Constitutional power exists in Poland, consisting of the Sejm, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. Martial law was introduced on the basis of a legal decision by the Council of State. There are no grounds for talking of any external interference in Poland's affairs. In attacking the Soviet Union, the West is only pursuing its own mercenary political ends.

What sort of Soviet interference could they be thinking of anyway? Only the fact, surely, that the Soviet Union is giving Poland economic aid. As Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau said, it even looks as though the West regretted that there was no interference by the Soviet Union.

The West, S. Olszowski noted, tried to use the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland as a Trojan horse to help it in its intention of infiltrating into the country. This explains the present hysterical reaction in the West, which is further confirmation of the fact that the introduction of martial law was the only correct solution.

Incidentally, here is evidence for you of how badly Washington has been stung by the failure of its plans and how it is stepping up its propagandist interference in Poland's affairs, Comrade S. Olszowski said. He picked up from the table and read a news report that the U.S. administration has planned for 31 January, within the context of the notorious "Project 'Truth'", a great television show about Poland.

The program is to feature utterances by Reagan and other Western leaders and religious and labor union personalities. In order to attract a massive television audience they have stuck in a singer, the famous mafioso Frank Sinatra, who will sing a number of songs, including one in Polish of course, to arouse the feelings of Polish emigres who are Reagan's supporters.

S. Olszowski went on to dwell on some of the reasons for the crisis. Many workers were under the influence of Solidarity, which was fuddling their brains and making fools of them. We tried to expose the activities of Solidarity but, until a certain point that was difficult because Solidarity was passing itself off as a defender of the interests of the working class. Thus the workers used to speak out in its defense at meetings.

I was present at such meetings, S. Olszowski said, and I know about this from personal experience. Of course, more primitive Solidarity activists revealed the real stuff they were made of even earlier, but the most cunning activists succeeded in passing themselves off as defenders of the workers' interests. Solidarity leaders were surrounded by a group of advisers well trained by Western secret services and these advisers worked out the trade union association's tactics.

The true political face of Solidarity was revealed at its first congress, at which its program was adopted. The notorious appeal to the working class of Eastern Europe confirmed the ambitions of its leaders. Today, Reagan is both angry and hurt that all this has come to nothing and that the plans for counterrevolution were dealt a blow.

But at the time, Solidarity leaders were extremely self-confident. They believed that the PZPR leadership was growing weaker and weaker. Of course, this was indeed happening, but not to the extent that Solidarity supposed.

Another important event was the session of the Solidarity Presidium in Radom. Recordings of the proceedings came into our hands. You won't believe this, S. Olszowski said, but the security organs were not the only ones to receive these recordings. Solidarity leaders were so sure of themselves that they acted openly. Regional representatives placed tape recorders on the tables and recorded the speeches in order to play them through at their own meetings. When we received these recordings, we decided to acquaint the entire public with them. Walesa, Bujak and others talking in person about their real goals.

This played an important role because people heard, no longer just from us but straight from the horse's mouth, the actual purpose for which they were supposed to seize power.

This opened many people's eyes, particularly since extremist forces continued to operate. They organized a strike at the higher school of firefighters which is part of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. That was a trial of strength.

Then they launched an offensive against higher educational establishments. A conference of rectors of higher educational establishments was held at which the rectors announced that they no longer recognized any instructions issued by the ministry. And that means that they openly challenged the organs of the state authority.

As the party stood in the way of the activities of these forces, they tried to push the party organizations into the background under the slogan "enterprises should be free of politics." In reality, this meant the transfer of all authority in enterprises to Solidarity.

The antipopular nature of Solidarity's actions lies in the fact that, by ruining the economy, discrediting the policies of the PZPR and striking blows at ideology, it was trying to destroy the state.

It was precisely in these conditions, S. Olszowski said, that the decision was taken to impose martial law. This decision and its implementation delivered a paralyzing blow to counterrevolution. But that does not mean that it has been liquidated.

A resolute struggle lies ahead to carry matters through to their conclusion.

'STABLE SITUATION' REPORTED IN WARSAW, LODZ

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Displaying Activeness"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb -- Reports coming in from various parts of Poland indicate uniformly that, despite certain difficulties associated with the shortage of electricity, raw materials and other materials, and the shortage of goods on the domestic market, the country's sociopolitical and economic life is proceeding in a stable situation. These reports include more and more which speak of the activation of PZPR organizations and their influence on processes helping to overcome the crisis phenomena.

The imposition of martial law averted a counterrevolutionary coup, brought order back to the streets of Polish cities and created the conditions for normal work by plants and factories and the entire national economic complex. But as the press here notes, this step ensured the resolution only of the first task, that of stabilizing the situation. The second task is more complex. It involves strengthening the state's socialist foundations, making efficient use of the weighty economic potential accumulated over the years of the people's power and creating, to this end, an appropriate social climate based on trust and cooperation. The successful resolution of these problems, which are of vital importance for the country, depends -- this is absolutely clear -- on the PZPR and on the decisiveness and consistency of its actions.

The PZPR is now the focus of public attention. Meetings and plenums of committees and conferences of the party aktiv are discussing the strengthening of the party's ranks, its cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the enhancement of a militant, aggressive approach in party work. As is known, the PZPR has suffered severe trials. It has been subjected to fierce attacks from the counterrevolution. Its members have been threatened with physical violence. Not everyone has withstood these trials.

Those who have withstood them are those for whom ideological commitment and loyalty to communist ideals mean concrete deeds and actions which often require courage and boldness. Now they are in the front ranks, grudging neither effort nor time and doing everything to ensure that the country emerges from the crisis as quickly as possible.

I recently visited the Wistona knitwear factory in Lodz. The conversation which took place there seems to me to be to some degree typical of the mood in party organizations today. The participants were Jerzy Chojnicki, first secretary of the factory PZPR committee; Zygmunt Maslowski, secretary of the factory party committee; Zdzislaw Bieniaszyk, party aktivist and shop chief; Edward Krynski, foreman and secretary of a primary party organization; Andrzej Macierka, storekeeper and representative of the factory party committee in the preparation shps; Marian Blazczyk, fitter; and Wlodimierz Wojtas, director of the factory.

I will give an abbreviated transcript of the conversation.

J. Chojnicki: How has our party organization lived through the last 18 months? It would not be true to say that nothing has affected us. The crisis has not bypassed us. During that time our organization has been cut down to some extent. It emerged that in essence we were not prepared for the political struggle. But our opponent was preparing for that struggle. He was cunning, perfidious, cruel. We Communists did not all immediately see the poisonous, antisocialist sting behind the demagogues' appeals for some kind of social justice. These 18 months have taught us much. And above all they have taught us that wherever we fail to display a principled approach and wherever we deviate from class assessments and a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation, the enemy supplants us.

Z. Bieniaszczyk: The test was a grave one for all of us. It is necessary to draw the appropriate conclusions, however severe and unpleasant they may prove. As a party, we cannot go on and on repeating our mistakes.

Z. Maslowski: Today we have facts at our disposal which speak frankly of a widely ramified counterrevolutionary network which was operating in the country. It is absolutely clear to me that this was a carefully prepared plot with one aim -- that of changing the existing socialist system in Poland. Unfortunately we did not at once make up our minds to recognize that fact. It was obvious from everything that extremists and adventurists were taking the upper hand in Solidarity. They did everything to exacerbate the situation and create new difficulties. Once, when I came out openly against such actions, saying that they are directly contrary to what should be the trade union's concern, the following day the party committee received a paper from the factory's Solidarity commission demanding my removal from the enterprise.

M. Blaszczyk: I know the mood of the comrades who work alongside me, I know what they talk about in the locker room and on the way home. Anarchy and waste are not in the workers' interests. Manipulation had gotten to the point where they wanted to use us to destroy what we ourselves had built. Martial law brought order and calm. People can see that life is returning to normal. But we must think about the day when martial law is lifted. By this time the party must restore and strengthen the ties with the working class and obtain a vote of confidence.

E. Krynski: The main thing now is to ensure the fulfillment of our plans. The trouble is that we often make good decisions but their fulfillment is delayed.

J. Chojnicki: In order to strengthen ties with party groups, especially on the night shift, the party committee set up, on a temporary basis, an institute of agents [institut upolnomochennykh]....

A. Macierka: I act as just such a representative in the preparation shops. People there work 4 days in three shifts. Then they have a break. They are not always able to go to the party committee. I meet with them every day. I give them the requisite party news and I record suggestions.

W. Wojtas: I must say that people are now working better. Labor discipline is much stronger. Most people realize that only through common efforts can the crisis be surmounted. And in this area I am aware of assistance from the party organization. It is through the party organization that management is receiving indications of the questions which concern the collective. And, as a rule, it is Communists who are initiating their solution. In my view this is where the fabric of confidence is woven. At the moment we are all worried about problems connected with the introduction of the new economic reform and new economic incentives. The party committee is preparing to hold a special plenum to examine the entire range of questions relating to the reform.

E. Chojnicki: We have protected and preserved the party aktiv. We are finding a normal party work rhythm. Meetings and sessions of party bureaus and the party committee are being held. We are placing the emphasis on party groups, on increasing their activeness.

That was the source of the initiative: every party member must set an example in labor. The main task now for communists is to work well, to work hard. We know there is a lot of work to do and the road will not be an easy one. But we will work. The West would like to tell us what to do and how to do it. But we have not danced and we will not dance to its tune. We will cope with our difficulties ourselves....

With ever-increasing determination the plant's communists are shouldering the responsibility for the future.

RFE 'INFLAMMATORY INSTRUCTION' TO POLAND SCORED

PM081453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[L. Chausov "Rejoinder": "'Last Word in Fashion'"]

[Text] The CIA's kept woman, Radio Free Europe, wants to excite doubt in the souls of fashionable Polish women. Everything you have been wearing up to now, it whispers, is now out of fashion. Henceforth, Radio Free Europe advises, every Pole should don... a rucksack. That, it says, is "the last word in fashion."

What is this strange "season's model" mentioned on the airwaves? It transpires it has nothing to do with fashion. It is simply, the CIA's mouthpiece proclaims from Munich, that "it is easier to hide leaflets from the authorities" in rucksacks. So that is how "the appeal to the Polish people to stock rucksacks to transport leaflets" has arisen, the newspaper WIADOMOSCI SZENISKE wrote recently.

In a vain attempt to delay the process of stabilization in Polish society, the West's subversive radio centers are vying in their inflammatory instructions to the counterrevolutionaries. In the process they frequently put themselves in a foolish position. And the "last word in fashion" amplified by the Radio Free Europe transmitters in unnecessary confirmation of this.

TRADE PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH HUNGARY, GDR

Hungarian Protocol

PM081353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- As a result of the successfully concluded talks between government delegations of the USSR and Hungary, a protocol on trade turnover for 1982 was signed in Moscow 25 January.

The protocol takes into account the sides' obligations stemming from the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Hungary for 1981-1985 and other economic agreements, and consolidates the positive results achieved in mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

In preparing the protocol, the sides proceeded from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and the results of the July 1981 meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the December 1981 meeting between N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The projected trade turnover for 1982 between the USSR and Hungary will rise in relation to last year and will amount to about R7 billion.

It is planned that mutual deliveries of modern types of machines, equipment and instruments will increase on the basis of the further extension of production specialization and cooperation. The USSR will supply Hungary with metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, computers, road-building machines, tractors and trucks.

Hungary will continue to satisfy a considerable proportion of its requirements for basic types of fuel and raw materials -- including oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore and lumber -- via deliveries from the Soviet Union.

Deliveries of communications equipment, computers, equipment for the food and chemical industries, buses and gantry and floating cranes will occupy an important place in USSR imports from Hungary.

It is planned to further increase the volume of mutual deliveries of industrial goods and foodstuffs. The USSR will continue to supply refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radios, televisions and other electrical household goods. Hungary will supply traditional goods like sewn and knitted goods, leather footwear, textiles, medicines, fresh fruit, wine, canned vegetables and fruit.

The document creates a solid base for the continued systematic development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Hungary and corresponds with the sides' mutual interests.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev on behalf of the USSR Government and by Minister of Foreign Trade P. Veress on behalf of the Hungarian Government.

Hungarian, GDR Sessions

PM081355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 28th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Tbilisi 25-28 January. It formulated and approved measures for ensuring the fulfillment of the understandings on further expanding and deepening cooperation which were reached at the December 1981 meeting between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The commission determined avenues for deepening cooperation in the matter of production in the sphere of tractor and agricultural machine building, machine building for stock-raising, power machine building and machine building for the light and food industry.

There was an examination of the course of the fulfillment of reciprocal commitments for the supply of goods as well as for the construction of major projects in Hungary with USSR technical assistance, particularly the "Paks" nuclear power station.

In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 12th MSZMP Congresses and in the interests of improving cooperation between the two countries, measures were outlined for developing direct (immediate) links between associations, enterprises and organizations in the USSR and Hungary.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation was headed by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

During the work of the commission, Comrades Marjai and Talyzin were received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Talks have been concluded successfully in Moscow between USSR and GDR Government delegations and a protocol has been signed on trade turnover between the USSR and the GDR in 1982. In preparing the protocol, the sides were guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 10th SED Congresses as well as by the understanding between comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker on the further comprehensive deepening of cooperation between the two states.

The protocol implements the sides' commitments arising from the agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and the GDR in 1981-1985, as well as other economic agreements.

The volume of trade turnover between the two countries this year will be over R11.5 billion.

On the basis of specialization the Soviet Union will supply the GDR with various types of machines, equipment and transport facilities. Deliveries will continue of the basic types of raw and semifinished materials, including oil, natural gas, coal, coke, electricity and so forth, which are needed to ensure the systematic development of the GDR's national economy.

The GDR's main items of export to the USSR are machinery, equipment, transport facilities, instruments, chemical industry products and other materials in which the USSR national economy is interested. The GDR will send our country consumer goods, including clothing, furniture, leather fancy goods and medicines.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN COMMENTS ON DISPUTE WITH PCI

AU081555 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Feb (ANSA) -- Politics observers here were struck by the conciliatory tone of an interview the Rome daily PAESE SERA published today with Vadim Zagladin whom the paper described as the Soviet Communist Party's most authoritative spokesman for relations with Europe and with European communist parties.

This was the first time that a top Soviet official publicly commented on the dispute between Italian and Soviet communists since the official Soviet party paper PRAVDA accused their Italian comrades of "sacrilege" for having harshly criticized Moscow for the situation in Poland.

Zagladin played down the PRAVDA article in today's interview. "We discussed the positions taken and which had to do with us. Is this our right?," he asked. "Is this not what the PCI does with us?," Zagladin continued.

"You say we went too far: But we were told that everything our people do is either hostile to or useless to socialism," he went on.

The sense of the PCI's criticisms, he said, is that the Soviet communists are at an impasse, that the revolutionary impetus has lost its thrust and that everything now depends on the revolution brought about by "you in the West."

Zagladin, who is the deputy director of the Soviet party's International Commission, said that he was rocked on his heels by the attitude taken by the Italian communists in that the PCI document did not voice disagreement but condemnation and reflected political positions "absolutely hostile to ours."

The Soviet party official also said he was "petrified" to see today that it is the offices of NATO, the Americans, the enemies of socialism, who are making propaganda for the PCI.

He voiced regret that the Italian communists did not go along with the judgments of the Polish Unified Workers (communists) party. He said that the Polish experience was extremely complex and needed to be studied seriously.

The situation in Poland today is not only an example of serious party errors but how imperialism seeks to profit by such errors, Zagladin continued.

Asked why a democratic solution to the Polish question was not being sought, Zagladin replied that the Polish party had tried this for 15 months. "Only when it was learned that the forces hiding behind Solidarnosc were planning to take power through violence, did Polish comrades act to avoid civil war," he said.

"Surely the PCI does not think civil war is better than martial law," the Soviet official said.

Then, in a conciliatory vein, Zagladin stated that difficulties and even crises could emerge between various communist parties because of the existence of divergent national interests.

With specific regard to relations between the Soviet and Italian Communist parties, he said that during meetings planned for 1982 "we will certainly discuss things with our Italian comrades."

Important questions have been raised, "and we will reply to them," he added. After all, dialogue is one of the characteristics of democracy, he concluded.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY IN PARIS

LD081446 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb, TASS -- TASS special correspondents Petr Konovalov and Oleg Shirokov report: member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, heading the CPSU delegation which attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, met the leadership of the "France-USSR" society today.

The Soviet guest was cordially welcomed by the president-coordinator of the society Madeleine Gilbert. She spoke about the varied activities of the society in acquainting the French public with the life of the Soviet people, its peaceful creative work, in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. This year much attention is being given to the preparation of the activities to be held by the society in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 40th anniversary of the battle of Stalingrad.

The head of the CPSU delegation Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that people in the Soviet Union know and hold in high esteem the activities of the "France-USSR" society in strengthening the mutual understanding of our peoples and working for peace. This activity is assuming special importance in the present conditions when not only the mass media but also the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries have embarked upon a massive anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaign, and fabrications are being spread about a Soviet military threat.

"In those conditions", Konstantin Chernenko stressed, "to bring to the French people the truth about the USSR is to rebuff the anti-Soviet inventions, to contribute to the preservation of detente and to act in favour of peace. That is why it is so necessary to further intensify the joint actions of all the progressive and democratic forces in the name of improving the international situation, discontinuing the arms race and establishing mutually advantageous ties between peoples. There exist strong objective prerequisites for a further Soviet-French cooperation in these fields.

Konstantin Chernenko spoke about the peace programme for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress, about the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives on the questions of discontinuing the nuclear arms race in Europe and reducing the military confrontation in the world. He expressed the conviction that further headway along these cardinal directions of the struggle for peace was greatly dependent on the efforts of the public.

Konstantin Chernenko wished the members of the "France-USSR" society big successes in their noble activity in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the French and the Soviet peoples.

The friendly meeting was attended by activists of the "France-USSR" society, other representatives of the French public as well as the USSR ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko.

ZHUKOV SCORES U.S. PRESSURE ON ALLIES

PM081725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Western Europe Under the U.S. Press"]

[Text] The U.S. and West European mass media are discussing in every way the question of the U.S. relationship with its NATO allies. The quite noisy debates on the subject have continued unabating for many weeks now, since U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig impudently dictated to an extraordinary conference of the NATO countries' foreign ministers on 11 January the "statement on the events in Poland."

This statement was an attempt at gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state. Demanding that its allies take part in economic and other sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, the United States showed again that it views the NATO military bloc as a mechanism for imposing on the West Europeans its own will, alien to their national interests.

There was a time when the U.S. West European partners, not yet recovered from the war, obediently followed in the wake of their "elder brother's" policy. Essentially this obedience was predetermined by the notorious Marshall Plan -- Marshall was a U.S. general who was U.S. secretary of state at the time. Speaking on 5 June 1947, Marshall promised the "nations of the old world," as he called Western Europe, economic aid on condition that agreement was reached "on the effort which each can make with a view to implementing effectively each action (each action: -- Yu. Zh.) which the U.S. administration might undertake." From here it was only a step to the creation of a military bloc within whose framework the recipients of U.S. aid were assigned the role of obedient executors of Washington's will.

However, as the U.S. West European partners found their feet, they displayed increasing recalcitrance. A big blow was dealt to NATO in July 1966 by France when its president, De Gaulle, withdrew all French troops from NATO command, recalled his official representatives from all the bloc's military organs and demanded that the NATO command and the U.S. Armed Forces headquarters, Europe, leave French territory. In this new situation the United States began to rely increasingly on cooperation with the FRG, which rapidly became its main partner in West Europe. But as the FRG became stronger it began to consider its own national interests with increasing frequency.

The further matters progressed, the more the objective disparity of the West European NATO members' interests made itself felt. On the one hand they were tied to this bloc by class solidarity with the U.S. haute bourgeoisie. On the other, it was increasingly difficult for them to look on while the United States ordered them about, dictated its will to them, and brought on the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The West European countries' interest in normalizing relations and in mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries was also steadily increasing.

For a while the NATO governments, observing "Atlantic solidarity," restrained West Europe's biggest companies in their wish to establish and expand such cooperation. In November 1962 then FRG Chancellor Adenauer, punctiliously acting on Washington's "advice," imposed a ban on the delivery to the USSR of 163,000 tons of large-diameter pipes for the installation of pipelines by the Mannesmann firm and two other Ruhr metallurgical firms.

"That was a turning point in postwar history," the British weekly the OBSERVER stated recently, recalling this episode. "U.S. influence on West Germany had peaked. Since then a whole series of such deals has been concluded, in which the 'Mannesmann law' triumphed over the Americans' displeasure."

The seventies, which passed under the sign of detente, were marked by the broad development of mutually advantageous economic ties in Europe. The conclusion of long-term agreements, some of them already looking into the 21st century, became normal practice. The volume of compensation deals expanded.

All this helped the creation of a favorable political climate in interstate relations. Europe gradually became a center of stability. A whole series of important treaties and agreements promoting the consolidation of peace were concluded. The historic Final Act of the all-European conference was signed in Helsinki.

This development of events gave rise to ever-increasing irritation among reactionary forces, above all a U.S. military-industrial complex interested not in detente but in exacerbating international tension -- after all, the more acute this tension, the easier it becomes for the latter to secure an increase in expenditure on highly profitable weapons production.

As early as 16 April 1973 the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the military-industrial complex's obedient mouthpiece, sounded the alarm, publishing a survey of relations between the United States and its allies under the heading "The United States and West Europe: a Threatened Alliance."

The survey stated: "Europe has changed strikingly. Western Europe no longer feels the Russian threat. Agreements with the East and not preparedness for war with it -- that is what now occupies political leaders. The new generation which does not remember the cold war doubts the expediency of NATO... The economic changes are no less significant. The U.S. allies, having restored their industry thanks to the large amount of U.S. aid, have formed a powerful community which is already vying with the United States in trade.... Hard times are coming for the partnership between the United States and Europe."

In the second half of the seventies the situation altered sharply. Not only the mass media but also the leaders and the U.S. president -- initially Ford, who signed the Helsinki Final Act but soon after stated that he refused to utter the word "detente," and then Carter and Reagan -- increasingly fuelled tension in international relations, stepped up the arms race, and used any pretext to curtail economic, scientific and cultural ties with the socialist countries.

This sharp turn is causing mounting alarm in Western Europe, notably among influential business circles, which have absolutely no liking for the prospect of a return to cold war times -- they have a clear interest in preserving the climate of detente in which the development of normal, mutually advantageous relations with the socialist countries became possible. However, the NATO governments, linked by NATO bloc discipline, lack the resolve to rebuff the policy of intensifying international tension dictated from Washington.

During increasingly frequent meetings with U.S. officials, West European states' leaders frequently support their most bellicose anti-Soviet and anticommunist declarations. As for the real actions which the United States tries to impose with the aim of undermining all-European cooperation, the U.S. partners' reluctance to follow Washington's diktat is manifested quite frequently. On various pretexts they refuse to adopt "sanctions," citing the need to "study" U.S. demands, to "think about" them, to hold another meeting or to consult experts again and again.

And this time around in Brussels the participants in the NATO council extraordinary session adopted what CBS television announcer D. Rather called "a resolution with a loud bark but not that much bite." For his part the eminent U.S. political observer James Reston wrote on 18 January in the New York TIMES: "Haig has gotten the words he wanted to hear, but the same cannot be said of actions. He has merely achieved the allies' promise to examine the possibility of imposing economic and political sanctions" against Poland and the USSR.

Meanwhile the leaders of a whole series of West European NATO countries considered it necessary to issue statements that the political support which they gave to the United States in Brussels would not affect the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the socialist countries.

"Britain believes that economic sanctions are not such a good idea. I support the opinion that sanctions against the USSR should not cause us greater harm than the Soviet Union," British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington stated.

"France does not plan to reduce the volume of its trade with the USSR and in particular to renounce deliveries of Soviet gas, for which France has a very great need. We are not in a state of war and we very much hope that matters will not reach a tragic situation," French External Affairs Minister C. Cheysson stated.

"Existing trade and economic agreements within the framework of Eastern trade cannot be affected by the U.S. sanctions which have been announced or by sanctions which may be announced in the future," official FRG Government spokesman K. Becker stated.

All these statements are obviously aimed at somehow reassuring public opinion in West European countries, deeply alarmed by reports of actions planned in Washington and Brussels aimed at disrupting economic cooperation with the socialist countries. After all, this cooperation, under the conditions of the latest crisis the West is experiencing, is of great significance to the West European countries. Nonetheless we cannot fail to see that in recent weeks, under the U.S. press, they have enabled Washington to demand actions running counter to their own national interests.

The document in Brussels stated that the U.S. allies undertook to "review (!) their future economic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union." "They will all," the document continues, "examine measures which could include decisions concerning imports from the Soviet Union, agreements on maritime shipments, agreements on air communications, the size of Soviet trade missions, export credit terms" and so forth.

Literally the next day Haig stated that the allies should back up their words with deeds. The New York TIMES then published the statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce L. Brady to the effect that "the United States will insist on new (!) restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union."

A session of the "Coordination Committee for the Control of Exports to the Socialist Countries" (COCOM) was held in Paris under conditions of total secrecy on 19-20 January, with delegations from the 15 NATO countries and Japan taking part in its work. To judge by Western press reports the U.S. representatives there continued to "twist the arms" of their allies, demanding the curtailment of economic cooperation with the USSR. Continuing to maneuver, the U.S. allies, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, rejected "extreme U.S. demands" but "agreed on the need (?) to review export procedures."

A few more days elapsed, and sessions of the council of NATO countries' permanent representatives "about Poland" were held in Brussels one after the other -- on 25 and 27 January. According to a BELGA news agency report, there was more discussion here of the question of "what means should be used for the optimum coordination of the sanctions which the NATO countries have taken or will take against the USSR and Poland." The backstage haggling is therefore continuing.

There can be no doubt that the broadest circles of the West European public will have an important say about the conduct of the United States, which is flagrantly flouting the elementary norms of international relations in whose maintenance the West European states are no less interested than the socialist countries. Their leaders consequently have something to think about.

U.S. FAILS TO DICTATE TO NATO MEMBERS ON GAS DEAL

LDO61722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The North Atlantic Council meeting at the level of permanent representatives of NATO member countries has been held in Brussels. The main theme of their discussions was the question of the notorious sanctions against Poland and the USSR, which are being imposed by Washington on its allies. PRAVDA correspondent Drobkov reports from Brussels that it has become known there that the U.S. representatives at the meeting twisted the arms of their partners, demanding of a number of West European states that they give up participation in the construction of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union and of purchases of Soviet gas. This policy of pressure misfired. However, even though the United States has grown accustomed to dictating its own terms at NATO meetings, the representatives of the West European allies refused to agree to the demand to curtail the gas-for-pipes contract.

POSSIBLE U.S. BUILDUP IN FRG CRITICIZED

PM081703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "In Search of a 'Crisis'"]

[Text] Bonn -- Bonn has announced the FRG Government's intention to conclude an agreement with the United States giving Washington the right "in the event of a crisis situation" to "more than double" the American ground and air forces on West German territory. What precisely is meant by the term "crisis situation" is not specified.

In general it is a question of the implementation of a plan elaborated by the Pentagon when the Carter administration was in power. The plan provides for the additional deployment on West German soil of weapons and equipment sufficient to equip six American tank and motorized divisions. Moreover the network of airfields is to be extended so as to ensure the "speediest possible" shipment of the personnel of these six divisions from the United States to the FRG and to the sites where their West European consignment of weapons would be deployed. The troops must be "brought directly into combat," as DIE WELT reports, "in the zone bordering on the Warsaw Pact states."

The West German side must take on not only the creation and maintenance of the infrastructure, that is, the construction of a network of airfields, hangars and dumps, but also the provision of "military cover" for the sites where American weapons are concentrated, for all shipments, including the transportation of ammunition, and for the servicing of American squadrons on West German military airfields.

FRG Defense Minister Apel has announced that DM50 million will be allocated for the plan's implementation in the 1983 budget. The total expenditure on erecting an infrastructure for the American "invasion forces" will be DM550 million (at 1980 prices). Its maintenance at a high degree of readiness will cost approximately DM56 million annually.

It is no accident that the present time was chosen to expedite the plan to buildup the American military potential in the FRG. U.S. militarist circles believe that the propaganda campaign over the situation in Poland will be sufficient cover for the new steps to build up efforts aimed at achieving military superiority. The West German side has been dragging its feet on the plan's implementation for 2 years.

The intention announced in Bonn to conclude an agreement with the United States and commence the implementation of the plan for increasing the American military presence in Europe does not tally in the least with the FRG's official assurances on its loyalty to the policy of detente and international cooperation. This step runs counter to the desire of the vast majority of the West German population to end the arms race and lessen the danger of war in central Europe.

VOSS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG 27 JAN

PM081459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, which has been participating in the German Communist Party's measures dedicated to the memory of V.I. Lenin, K. Liebknecht and R. Luxembourg, returned to Moscow from the FRG 27 January.

SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS WITH SOLIDARITY SCORED

PM051559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Kanyin report from V. Lashkul, V. Mikheyev roundup "The Day Worldwide":
"In Unenviable Company"]

[Text] Madrid -- The fervid fantasizing of Don Quixote, described by the peerless Cervantes would, alas, take second place to the imaginations of those circles in Spain which are trying to interpret events in Poland in their own way.

What do these fantasists not see in the legitimate measures adopted by the Polish authorities to curb counterrevolutionary forces and restore normal life in their country?

Representatives of the Polish Solidarity who are entrenched in emigration in the West have become frequent visitors here, to help the organizers of the anti-Polish campaign. The leaders of certain trade unions spend much time with them and they are received in official circles with emphatic attention.

Those who are shedding "tears" over the development of events in Poland have also been joined by... the Spanish Falange, which has not renounced its fascist "postulates" to this day. The other day, by a decision of the Council of Ministers, together with another Francoist organization, Fuerza Nueva, it was fined 5 million pesetas for disorders perpetrated in Madrid on the anniversary of the Caudillo's death.

Yes, the other Spanish "zealots" for Poland have found themselves in unenviable company.

IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Bilateral Cooperation Discussed

LD090950 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, the minister of energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, now visiting here, met with Artemiy Alikhanov, the vice-chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations. They discussed the state of bilateral cooperation in the field of energy and considered the prospects of developing mutually-advantageous business contacts in this major branch of the economy. Iran's minister of energy said that Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of energy accorded with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD091254 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasilii Kuznetsov received in the Kremlin today the head of an Iranian delegation, now on a foreign tour in connection with the third anniversary of the revolution in Iran, Minister of Power of Iran Hasan Ghafuri-Fard. Questions of Soviet-Iranian relations were touched upon during the conversation.

REAGAN CITED ON ISRAEL'S IMPORTANCE AS ALLY

LD081618 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb, TASS -- The West German newspaper DIE WELT AM SONNTAG published an interview with the U.S. President. Turning to the Middle East problem, Ronald Reagan said that after the shah's overthrow in Iran Israel remained the only reliable Middle East partner of the United States. Unlike other pro-Western states, such as Saudi Arabia or the Persian Gulf Emirates, he added, Israel is strong. Israel does not depend on the existence of an autocratic ruler, the President explained. It has the technical and military foundations which enable it to be a true ally of America. At critical moments its resources can be used and it can help the United States in the defence of the Mediterranean, Ronald Reagan continued. He described Israel as an active ally in the U.S. opposition to the Soviet challenge. He said Israel should be [word indistinct] because it is the only wall barring the way to Soviet subversive activity.

RPP on Reagan Remarks

LD082010 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed that his country considers Israel to be its ally number one in the Middle East. In an interview with the West German magazine WELT AM SONNTAG, President Reagan said that what puts Israel in the first place among the other allies of America in the Middle East is its strength. Thus President Reagan admits in fact the role which the United States allocates to Israel in its strategic plans, namely for Israel to be a solid force confronting the Arabs. He asserted that the United States is determined to back Israel and render every kind of assistance to it in the future.

SECRET CIA REPORT ON MOSSAD ACTIVITIES ABROAD

LD081628 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 8 Feb 82

["What Washington Keeps Silent About" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yuriy Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb, TASS -- Last week the American press returned again and again to the subject of subversion by Israeli special services against the United States.

The reason for this was the CIA's secret report entitled "Israel: Foreign Intelligence and Security Services" which came to public knowledge recently.

In this report the CIA mentions a number of examples of how Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, tried to recruit officials of U.S. Government institutions, in the first place those of American missions abroad, by using bribery, blackmail and other similar methods for the purpose. In their publications on this subject the Washington POST, the Boston GLOBE and other American newspapers and magazines seem to reproach Mossad for wasting its funds and efforts on intelligence against its strategic ally.

As might be expected, the report mentions only in broad outline the activities of the Israeli intelligence service against Arab countries and the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. But this line of activity appears to be the main one in Mossad's operations.

The Arab world has been and remains the main target of the Mossad's intelligence operations and subversive actions. Almost a half of these operations, as is admitted by the Boston GLOBE, is carried out in -- Egypt. The Mossad became especially active there after the Camp David collusion which was imposed on that country by Washington and Tel Aviv. Both the USA and Israel fear any independent step, however small, by Cairo and a possible improvement of its strained relations with neighboring Arab and other countries.

It is no accident therefore that the Mossad had concocted a number of anti-Libyan, anti-Syrian and anti-Lebanese fabrications.

It is the Israeli intelligence service that is most often involved in "disturbances" and conspiracies in Arab countries, "disturbances" designed to create mutual distrust between them, to suppress sympathies in European countries with their struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and a solution of the Palestine problem.

The Israeli intelligence services have also reached out their tentacles to African, Asian and Latin American countries. The Mossad is engaged in intelligence and subversive activities there under cover of official Israeli organizations, such as embassies, commercial missions, organizations for military aid and food relief, etc.

Israeli special services do not stop at using such means, usually employed by terrorists, as assassinations, blackmail, and bribery. They stage provocations and wage a tough secret war against national liberation movements and their leaders and sow distrust and hostility between peoples.

The Mossad is actively involved in the preparation of a new Israeli aggression against Lebanon. As is admitted by the American weekly TIME, the Israeli intelligence service is participating in the anti-Palestinian and anti-Lebanese campaign which is being conducted in Israel, as well as in Tel Aviv's steps designed to keep Egypt aside in the event of an Israeli action against Lebanon.

Washington prefers not to notice this main aspect of the Mossad's activity because it fully meets the imperialist plans of the USA.

BEIRUT PAPER ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'SECRET' CLAUSES'

LD082008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Beirut ILA AL-AMAM, citing (?certain) sources, has published the text of some of the very secret clauses contained in the memorandum of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. An analysis of these clauses reveals that the United States undertook to be directly involved in any potential Arab-Israeli conflict, that is, on the side of the Israeli aggressors. It also undertook to provide enhanced aid to Israel to consolidate its aggressive capability, which includes nuclear missile capability.

These clauses also stipulate the involvement of the Israeli Army in training for a battle operation in the Middle East, which the Rapid Deployment Force is intent on preparing to execute. ILA AL-AMAM said that Israel undertook to coordinate with Washington its plans, which aim to strike at strategic targets in the Arab countries and also to surrender its territory for storing U.S. nuclear and conventional weapons and also for installing electronic equipment to spy on the Arab countries.

The secret clauses of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement demonstrate the degree of their seriousness as far as the Arab countries are concerned, and not only the countries of direct confrontation with Israel.

RPP COMMENTARY ON MUBARAK TRIP TO U.S.

LD082030 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is now concluding his first tour abroad. In their comments on the tour, newspapers of the world point out that it was not just confined to Washington, but it also included visits to a number of European capitals. The French newspaper LE MATIN believes that since the itinerary included a visit to the French capital, this is not just due to the important position which France occupies in Egypt's foreign relations. Indeed France is considered number 2 after the United States among Egypt's business partners, particularly in the field of arms imports. The paper believes that President Husni Mubarak is today turning toward Western Europe, including France, in an attempt to cut down the great influence which the United States had gained in Egypt after concluding the Camp David accords, and to diversify Egypt's foreign relations so that it would not appear before the world as an American gendarme in the Middle East.

But Washington refuses to let Egypt escape from its grip. Therefore we see it exercising all kinds of pressure on Egypt -- economic and military pressure -- and from time to time it reminds Egypt of its commitments under the Camp David accords, thus hinting that Egypt's breach of such commitments and the slightest deviation from their framework could be exploited by Israel as grounds for refusing to withdraw from the Sinai before 26 April.

From all these facts one must look at what did happen recently in Washington during the visit of the Egyptian president. When President Mubarak chose to forget to mention Camp David in his official statement, emphasizing at the same time the position of the Palestinian question, as the crucial issue for settlement in the Middle East, the U.S. State Department rushed to tell reporters that the Egyptian president hastened to affirm his commitment to the Camp David accords as soon as he was alone with President Ronald Reagan. The fact that when discussing financial matters, the Egyptian side expressed objection to U.S. evasiveness toward fulfilling its past pledges of increasing its military assistance to Egypt to the level of its assistance to Israel, was also leaked to the press.

It is common knowledge that the military assistance which Egypt is now receiving from the United States is estimated at \$900 billion while the value of U.S. military assistance to Israel is estimated at \$1.4 billion. Even if the assistance to Egypt is increased in the coming fiscal year to \$1.3 billion, the difference will still remain since the assistance to Israel will be increased to \$1.7 billion.

As for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai, the United States hopes to secure tangible advantages here as well through the stationing of the so-called multinational forces in the Sinai, the U.S. forces to form the basis. Although Egypt wants to fix, as much as possible, the number of these forces so as to make them just token forces -- so that it would not be said that the Israeli occupation is being replaced with the multinational occupation -- Israel is seeking, together with Washington, the opposite, namely to turn the peacekeeping forces in the Sinai into a strong military power. Officials in Washington claim that the peacekeeping forces in Sinai will not be effective unless they include a large unit of U.S. Marines.

It is absolutely clear that the stationing of the multinational peacekeeping forces, or to be more corrections the U.S. forces of occupation, in Sinai will be the best legitimate coverup for the American military presence in the region. However, the lessons of history show that if the United States succeeds today in infiltrating militarily the territories of others, it would then be very difficult tomorrow to compel it to withdraw from these territories.

PURPOSE OF WEINBERGER'S MIDEAST TOUR ASSESSED

LD082010 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab world" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] On his arrival in Saudi Arabia, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made a statement in which he made known the real aim of his current tour in the Middle East, namely the consolidation of U.S. military cooperation with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Why?

Weinberger said that it was for the purpose of consolidating the security of the Gulf region. This statement embarrassed the Saudi officials; it was not carried by the Saudi press. But some Gulf states reminded the Pentagon boss once more that the security of the Gulf was a matter that concerned the sovereignty of the Gulf Arab states alone; they, and not for the first time, stressed that the Gulf states saw Israeli aggression as the main danger threatening their security.

It has been said in Riyadh that the initiative for Weinberger's visit came from Washington. In other words, the Pentagon boss was not invited by the Arab countries. Those who follow events say that the U.S. defense secretary has been sent to the Arab countries to damp down the strong reaction to the conclusion of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement on one hand, and to try, as far as possible, to improve a cooperation agreement with the moderate Arab states.

This being the case, Washington again resorts to the excuse of ensuring the safety of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, the main passage for the transportation of oil from the Middle East to the West. But the Arab countries strongly reject this artificial excuse. So far nothing has disturbed the freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

SYRIAN FIRMNESS PROMPTS CLAIMS OF INSTABILITY

LD061254 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] A Syrian Government spokesman has refuted the fabrications of imperialist propaganda regarding the existence of internal disturbances in the country. He said those fabrications are without foundation and are worthy of nothing but disdain. They are an expression of unfounded hopes of destroying the existing government in the country.

It must be noted that the colossal campaign against Syria intensified after Washington's failure to force Damascus to capitulate to the Israeli aggressors. It is well known that the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has not weakened the Syrians' desire to resist. On the contrary, Damascus is carrying out, with redoubled efforts, its role as a leader of the Arab nation in the struggle to remove the effects of the Israeli aggression and in the struggle against U.S. expansionism. The determination and firmness of the Syrian leadership have revived the Arabs' confidence in their strength, and that is precisely why Syria's enemies are trying to create the impression that the progressive Syrian Government is unstable.

Arab agents are working with imperialist propaganda, and they consider Damascus' efforts to unite the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East and to halt the fight between brothers in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute as treason to Arab nationalism. However, why does their nationalism evaporate when it becomes necessary to check the piratic policy of the United States and Israel? Where is their loyalty to commitments to impose an oil embargo on the imperialist brigands?

The languid Arabs normally make reference to the effectiveness of the oil embargo, but their testimonials do not convince those who still remember the outcome of the Arab oil embargo during the 1973 war. The Arabs are not convinced by the justification of indolence in repelling the aggressor with the excuse of the necessity to rescue the world economy from the crisis. It is clear to all that the languid Arabs are coming to the rescue, first and foremost, of the United States and Israel. Washington has amassed huge oil reserves with the aid of the languid Arabs' rescue measures while the OPEC countries have been forced to sell their goods at low prices. It is clear that those who are hostile to nationalism are not Damascus and its allies in the steadfastness and confrontation front, but rather those who criticize them.

As far as Syria is concerned, its efforts to put out the fires of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute and to increase the strength of the Arabs with the support of Iran and the other friendly countries is in complete accord with the struggle against the imperialist expansionism of the United States and Israel. Syria's political line is realistic and balanced. Its leadership has never strived for confrontation as long as there was a possibility to settle the Middle East dispute by political means.

The main conditions for a just and well-established peace submitted by Syria are, in brief, the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, the confirmation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination under the leadership of its liberation organization, including the right to return to their homeland and to establish an independent state in the Palestinian territories, and an end to the state of war between the Arabs and Israel.

Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said Syria believes in the possibility of establishing a just and firm peace and is striving for it. However, there is a huge difference between the peace we want and the capitulation which U.S. imperialism and Zionism are trying to impose on us.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO LEBANON

PM081457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut, 27 Jan -- The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K. N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Departments has concluded its visit to Lebanon. The delegation members were received by Lebanese President I. Sarkis and Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the situation in Lebanon and in the Near East.

The delegation had meeting with the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP], the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and the PLO. Questions of interparty relations, the situation in Lebanon and international problems were touched on during the meetings.

The LCP Central Committee gave a reception in the CPSU delegation's honor. Speaking at the reception, G. Hawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee, emphasized the significance of the friendship of all Lebanese progressive patriotic forces with the Soviet Union.

The reception was also addressed by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who made a high appraisal of the policy of the Soviet Union, which sides with the Arab peoples in their struggle for national liberation and social progress.

USSR SUPPORTS JOINT ANGOLAN-CUBAN STATEMENT

PM091101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 5

[Report by K. Vitalyev: "An Important Initiative"]

[Text] A joint Angolan-Cuban statement has just been issued in Luanda on the presence of the Cuban military contingent in Angola and the terms of its withdrawal from the country. The document reveals the malicious nature of the insinuations spread in the West, primarily by the Reagan administration, about the Cuban military presence in Angola having some ulterior objectives. It rebuffs the attempts by the United States and the South African racists to artificially link this question to the problem of a Namibia settlement and to make it a stumbling block in the way of the speediest granting of independence to Namibia.

Guided by the interests of stabilizing the situation in this part of Africa, and above all by the desire to safeguard Angola's legitimate security interests, the governments of the two countries stressed that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and the question of their withdrawal is a bilateral matter for two sovereign states, in this case Angola and Cuba. The purpose for which the Cuban servicemen were sent to and are currently in Angola was to defend Angola's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression and against subversive activity directed from outside by certain Western circles.

It is perfectly clear that in this case Cuba is rendering active internationalist support to the Angolan people, who are upholding their right to independent development in conditions of guaranteed security. The actions of Angola and Cuba are entirely in keeping with well-known provisions of the UN Charter on the right of any state to individual and collective self-defense. There is therefore no reason to view the question of the Cuban military contingent in Angola in any other way and to link it to other international problems.

At the same time, the joint statement by Angola and Cuba contains an important constructive element which will undoubtedly catch the attention of the world public. The document stresses a willingness to embark on the implementation of a program for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in Angola when the Government of Angola and Cuba deem that the threat to the security of the People's Republic of Angola has been removed, or when the Angolan Government makes that decision by virtue of its sovereign rights.

What we have here are not just political declarations. As the statement says, a plan for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola was agreed on back in April 1976. In accordance with this plan, 1 year later -- that is, by spring 1977 -- the military contingent had already been cut by nearly one-third. However, further implementation of the agreed plan was suspended at the request of the Angolan Government in connection with the intensification of the direct threat to Angola's security as a result of South Africa's aggressive actions and the hostile intrigues against the country by imperialist powers. There is no doubt that the guaranteed cessation of all forms of aggression against Angola and, above all, the removal of South African forces from Namibia and the granting of genuine independence to it would enable the Governments of Angola and Cuba to return to the implementation of the former plan.

The joint statement in Luanda on the Cuban military presence in Angola reflects the considered approach by the two countries' governments and by friendly states to the question of normalizing the situation in southern Africa. It therefore meets with the complete understanding and support of the Soviet Union and all who are sincerely interested in the immediate solution of international problems on a just basis.

TASS Commentator

LD091104 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Now here is a commentary by Sergey Kulik of the Soviet news agency TASS on a joint-statement made by the Cuban and Angolan foreign ministers and released in Luanda.

The mass media of the West, and of the United States in particular, unleashed a slanderous campaign over the presence of Cuban troops in Angola just before the visit to Angola by the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca. Washington made an impudent attempt to link this issue to the process of giving independence to Namibia to hinder the implementation of the United Nations resolutions related to the territory unlawfully occupied by the South African racist regime.

The statement signed by Isidoro Malmierca and his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge, cites numerous facts from which this conclusion can be drawn: The Cuban troops are in the People's Republic of Angola in fulfillment of their internationalist duty to render assistance to the Angolan people in repelling the South African aggression. Since 1976, the Governments of Cuba and Angola have been coordinating programs for a step by step reduction of the Cuban military contingent. However, each time these programs were foiled because of continued criminal aggression by Washington-bolstered South Africa against Angola.

In this connection, the statement underlines the following: In violation of the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African Unity and the Nonalignment Movement, and contrary to the world public opinion, the American administration is providing large political, economic and military assistance to the Republic of South Africa, the United States' policeman in Africa's south. Therefore, the threat to the People's Republic of Angola and other frontline states is now greater than ever before.

It's quite obvious, TASS goes on to say, that the Cuban troops are in Angola to ward off the aggression by the racist and fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa, an American ally, and this matter is within the competence of the two sovereign states and consequently has nothing to do with the Namibian problem. The American policy of linkage on this issue is as groundless as on all other issues. What is needed is to untangle the knot by delinkage, and concrete ways toward this end have been explicitly defined in the joint Cuban-Angolan statement.

In case the struggle waged by the SWAPO organization, recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, as well as demands by the world community, result in a solution to the Namibian problem in strict conformity with Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council, and this will allow the Namibian people to elect a truly independent government, and if the South African troops are withdrawn beyond the Orange River, which would considerably reduce the threat of aggression against Angola, in these cases the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and of Cuba will consider the question of resuming the program for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops within time limits set by the governments. But this will become possible only if there is no threat of any aggression or any armed invasion of the People's Republic of Angola. This is the key to a genuine solution to the problem.

PAPER SEES 'DEVILISH ALLIANCE' THREATENING ANGOLA

PM081315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "military-political review": "Who Threatens Africa's Peoples"]

[Excerpt] The danger posed to Africa by the militarist policy of the Republic of South Africa and the strengthening of the "devilish alliance" between Washington and Pretoria is shown by their intrigues against Angola. The "undeclared war" against this African country has not abated since the first days of its proclamation of independence. And now the Republic of South Africa, relying on direct U.S. support, has sharply stepped up its aggressive actions against People's Angola. With the support of aircraft, tanks and armored carriers, the racists' army invaded southern regions of the country as long ago as last August and is still continuing to occupy part of its territory.

The coming of 1982, a communique of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of Angola points out, is marked by a new attempt by Pretoria to widen the scale of combat operations. The racists' aircraft are making saturation raids on Angolan population centers. Many targets have been destroyed, and there is a large number of human casualties.

In its subversive activity against Angola, the United States gambles not only on the Republic of South Africa but also on various surviving counterrevolutionary groupings like the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, which have been driven from the country. At the end of last year UNITA head J. Savimbi was welcomed with open arms in Washington. This inveterate bandit, whose hands are stained with the Angolan people's blood, has become, to use the expression of the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, "the Reagan administration's favorite." Washington made it clear to Savimbi that if necessary it will be possible to circumvent the so-called "Clark amendment," which formally prohibits the White House from giving any aid to the splittist groupings in Angola.

However, not taking much notice of that ban, Washington has long been using secret CIA channels to supply weapons to the bandits who carry out sabotage on industrial and agricultural projects in the People's Republic of Angola and kill civilians. But now, by all accounts, a new stage of the imperialist conspiracy in respect of Angola is being elaborated. Its essence is to execute a "pincer movement" against Angola with the help of South African troops and agents in the service of Washington and Pretoria.

In the south the role of such agents is fulfilled by gangs of the same Savimbi. During the UNITA "delegation's" stay in the United States Secretary of State Haig offered it, the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA wrote, large consignments of antitank weapons and antiaircraft missiles, as well as aid in the form of American military advisers. There is evidence that they have already appeared in southern Angola.

The strike from the south, according to the plans of the conspiracy's organizers, is to be supported by an armed invasion from the north by bandit formations which the American special services have also already begun training. Some 15 secret camps are functioning on Zairian territory, where terrorists are being trained and equipped by American, Israeli and other instructors. American aircraft, for which special runways have been constructed, have been placed at their disposal. The northern invasion force can already begin operations and is only waiting for the signal from Washington to begin.

The active recruitment of mercenaries to participate in the war against Angola and other independent African countries is taking place with the knowledge and blessing of the special services of the United States itself. According to American press reports, recruitment centers for "dogs of war," as paid assassins are contemptuously called, have legally been opened in cities such as Fort Benning, Boulder and Dallas. There is data to the effect that mercenaries are already participating in the South African racists' piratical raids.

Washington's actual complicity in the brigandage in Africa is prompting the Republic of South Africa to commit more and more acts of aggression against the countries of independent Africa. Pretoria is now drawing up plans for armed actions against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other "frontline states" which support the liberation movements in Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. Addressing members of the ruling National Party in Capetown, General Malan, South African minister of defense, openly pointed to the likelihood of the opening up of a "'second front' to the north of the Republic of South Africa."

The policy of aggression and blackmail being implemented by the members of the "devilish alliance" is designed, according to their plan, to help the Republic of South Africa to hold on to illegally occupied Namibia. The United States and the Republic of South Africa are reckoning on a "settlement" of the question of granting independence to that country which would ensure that they maintain their positions there.

Observers point out that in expanding military cooperation with the Republic of South Africa, Washington has recently been regarding that country as "NATO's extended arm" in Africa. In an article entitled "New Gendarme in Africa" the French newspaper LE MONDE pointed out, citing U.S. State Department documents, that Washington is seeking a settlement of the problems of southern Africa which would enable it to attach it to the "Western defense system."

After the Reagan administration's accession to power there was increasingly active talk in the United States of the American Navy using the naval base at Simonstown, as well as at Durban, and the "Silvermine" communications center on the territory of the Republic of South Africa. This center's antennas "monitor" all movements of ships and aircraft from the Indian Ocean coast to the coast of Argentina. Reporting this, AFP pointed out: "In the event of an East-West conflict the 'Silvermine' communications center will be an invaluable trump card, and the Republic of South Africa misses no opportunity to remind people of that." The press has pointed out that as far back as 1976 the rulers of the Republic of South Africa concluded an agreement with General Haig, who at that time was supreme commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces, Europe, according to which the Republic of South Africa promises to give that bloc military support. Since then the Republic of South Africa's ties with NATO have strengthened appreciably. One could recall, in particular, the decision to appoint military specialists to the American Embassy in Pretoria. Observers link these appointments with U.S. military expansion in the Indian Ocean basin and with the plans to knock together a new NATO bloc to include the Republic of South Africa and a number of Latin American states and closely linked with the North Atlantic bloc.

This is the truth about the criminal course of the United States and its South African ally in Africa. Washington's attempts somehow to whitewash this course are failing. It is precisely the Washington administration, the influential Nigerian newspaper NIGERIAN observer writes, that is pursuing an aggressive and vicious foreign policy. It is hard to add anything to this fair assessment.

ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM081123 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 3

[S. Zinchuk interview with Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade: "The Good Links Between the USSR and Angola"]

[Text] The other day Moscow saw the signing of a program of economic and technical cooperation and also trade between the Soviet Union and Angola for 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990. On the following day the third session of the Soviet-Angolan Intergovernmental Joint Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held. At SELSKAYA ZHIZN's request, Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade, who headed the Angolan delegation to the commission session, answered a number of questions on the development of mutually advantageous business ties between the USSR and Angola.

[Question] Could you describe in brief the state of Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation at the present stage and its significance for the development of Angola's national economy?

[Answer] Our countries cooperate in many sectors of the economy. By the joint efforts of workers and engineers from the two countries, a whole series of national economic projects have been constructed, and these are now being worked on by many specialists from the USSR. With the participation of Soviet construction organizations several rail-road and road bridges have been erected which has made it possible to resolve an important economic task -- that of supplying food and industrial goods to the country's southern and eastern provinces.

I would particularly like to note the fact that Soviet specialists not only work at Angolan enterprises themselves, but also pass on their rich production experience to Angolan workers. In a word, they are helping us learn to run our own economy. So I can state confidently that our cooperation with the USSR is multifaceted and is of great significance for the formation of Angola's national economy.

[Question] Please tell me about the development of cooperation between the USSR and Angola in agriculture.

[Answer] I must say that we regard cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sector as extremely important. Our country is, as people say nowadays, an "agrarian" country, and we naturally devote priority attention to the development of agriculture. And nature itself helps us in this: Angola's climate is favorable for the cultivation of such crops as coffee, cotton and others. That is why our contacts with the Soviet Union in agriculture are developing particularly fruitfully, especially in the sphere of the creation of cotton farms. Several such farms have already been created in Angola with the USSR's technical assistance -- (Ikola-Bengo), for instance. Moreover, Soviet specialists are now carrying out research in the country with a view to assessing the possibility of growing wheat on Angolan territory. It is hard to overestimate the significance of this work. First, the solution of this question also greatly predetermines the solution of the food problem as a whole. Second, everyone knows perfectly well the significance to a state in the modern world of possessing stocks of wheat. Owning wheat is now as important as owning oil.

[Question] Which Angolan agricultural enterprise would you single out as an example of successful cooperation between the two countries?

[Answer] It is hard to pick on any one farm. But perhaps the leader today from the viewpoint of skillful labor organization and good productivity is the Cacoso state cotton farm. I have been there many times and have had detailed talks with both the Angolan and the Soviet experts who are ensuring that state farm's activity. Land reclamation workers, agronomists and technicians from the USSR and Angola are working side by side in Cacoso and are making every effort to produce a good harvest. Their cooperation is yielding good fruit: Whereas previously the cotton yield there was 800 kilograms per hectare, that indicator is now more than 2 tons.

[Question] Soviet foreign trade organizations supply Angola with diverse agricultural machinery. How has it acquitted itself on Angola's fields?

[Answer] Various combine harvesters and other Soviet-made agricultural machines are in operation in our country. However, I would particularly like to mention that fine machine, the MTZ tractor. Angolan Agriculture Ministry experts and rural machine operators speak very well of its durability and ease of operation and are literally insisting on making broader use of these machines. Steps are now being taken in Angola to standardize agricultural machinery and we have opted for MTZ tractors.

[Question] How do you rate prospects for the further development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the agricultural field?

[Answer] The documents signed in Moscow propose expanding cooperation between our countries in many fields, including agriculture. In particular, it is planned to set up three more state cotton farms in Angola during the current 5-year plan through the two countries' efforts. Furthermore, a major irrigation network which will make it possible to irrigate 400,000 hectares of land will be built near the new ("Kapanda") hydroelectric power station on the Cuanza River, an understanding on the joint construction of which was reached during the present talks. These projects will be new symbols of friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples.

SALVADORAN PARTY FOUNDER VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

PY072028 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Feb 82

["First part" of undated (Anselmo Septien) interview with Miguel Marmol, "one of the founders" of the Communist Party of El Salvador; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Miguel Marmol, first I want to thank you for your willingness to answer some questions Radio Moscow is interested in asking.

The Salvadoran people are engaged in a long struggle to the death against the genocidal junta headed by Napoleon Duarte. This government has declared war on the future of the people. I would like for you, a prestigious personality, to briefly speak about the political situation on El Salvador today.

[Answer] El Salvador's present situation, I can say, is the explosion resulting from several decades of exploitation, humiliation, repression and social injustice. The Salvadoran people have never rested; they have always struggled against injustice. The people have violently manifested themselves in this century, first in 1932 and then in 1944 when the tyrant Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez was deposed. Since then the people have violently resisted all that represents exploitation, hunger, poverty and injustice.

[Question] Does that mean that the Salvadoran people have no other way to attain their liberation?

[Answer] Yes. The Salvadoran struggle has run out of peaceful alternatives. The working class is disappointed in the results of their demands, strikes and organizing. All of this has been to no avail, because bullets and killings were the answer. The people hoped to change their situation through elections, but the thing is that, even winning them by majority, their electoral victories have been frustrated, their votes turned into a mockery. For instance, in the last presidential election, in 1977, the great majority voted for the UNO [National Opposition Party], the coalition of revolutionary political parties, but General Romero was imposed as president, with only 17 percent of the votes. In response to the demand for electoral redress in February 1977, they inflicted death on hundreds of Salvadorans, including children. Since then repression has been ferocious, so the only alternative left to attain national liberation is insurrection.

[Question] What can you say about the morale of the revolutionary forces in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]?

[Answer] The morale of the FMLN is on the rise, not only because there is greater courage, but because of military preparation as well. It is on the rise because they know what they want. In El Salvador we do not have forests or mountains that can serve as hideouts for the guerrillas, but such hideouts can be found among the people, in their hearts and souls, even in those of children.

[Question] Nevertheless, the small clique headed by Napoleon Duarte continues in power! Who supports this clique that, as I said before, has declared war on the people?

[Answer] The Duarte regime does not have a supporting social base. It is backed by a minority, by its henchmen, by the opportunists who are enjoying perquisites in exchange for their support. But the majority of the people, even the Christian Democratic Party, does not. This party has split over the issue of support for the Duarte regime. The Christian Democratic youth is on the side of the revolution and they are strong. The government does not have any broad popular support, but it does have the support of Yankee imperialism, of Reagan's policy. They have military, political and economic support. Without that support, which the regime has received since March 1981, it would have disappeared. The revolutionary forces would have seen to that because they are growing in number and their capability, combativeness, popular support and international support are all increasing.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN EL SALVADOR

LD081836 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb TASS -- "Salvador has become the first range for testing Reagan's strategic doctrine for Latin America," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the use by the United States of chemical weapons and napalm against the Salvadoran people. The newspaper writes that any unbiased person can see that what happens in Salvador is truly a battle of the people against the military junta, against the "government of murderers," as the junta is described even in the West. The viciousness with which the junta is annihilating its own people poses the question not only of the struggle for power but of the very existence of the nation.

Proclaiming the continent and the Caribbean basin as its strategically important southern flank, the United States is exerting itself to the utmost to stifle the national liberation movement in the troubled region. Over 30 thousand people perished in Salvador in the past two years. This is the loss of life only among the peaceful population, including old people, women, children.

The newspaper writes that the war waged by the junta against its own people is comparable only to genocide.

It is only due to the United States' assistance that the rulers of Salvador remain in power, IZVESTIYA writes. U.S. weapons are constantly streaming into the country. U.S. military specialists are actually supervising combat operations against rebels and Washington promises to send more specialists. Early in January, 1,600 Salvadoran officers and men were sent for training to the USA.

But the junta is unable to suppress the resistance of the people. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is controlling a number of districts and conducting combat operations all over the country, including the capital. Therefore the United States is harbouring plans of creating regional forces of interference consisting of Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduras units, the newspaper writes.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES SOVKHOZ AWARD CEREMONY

PM081049 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "An Order Pinned to the Pashskiy Banner"]

[Excerpt] For successes achieved in fulfilling plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan for the production and sale to the state of livestock products, the Pashskiy Sovkhoz of the Nevskoye Interrayon Sovkhoz Production Association has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

A ceremony devoted to the presentation of this award to the collective was held on the sovkhov today.

With great enthusiasm, those present elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The ceremony was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

After warmly and cordially congratulating the sovkhov collective on the high motherland award on behalf of the Leningrad party organization, he stressed that this very fact is further convincing evidence of the exceptionally great attention which the Communist Party, the Soviet state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally devote to steadily improving the people's well-being and speeding up the development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

Pashskiy Sovkhoz, G.V. Romanov went on to say, gives a clear example of the fruitfulness of the party's agrarian policy and the steadily implemented course of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. Pashskiy Sovkhoz, set up in 1960, united what had been 11 separate small farms. This was essentially the start of the sovkhov's ascent along a tried and tested path -- the path of intensification of production and its transfer onto an industrial footing.

Let us recall that the first industrial complex for the fattening of 10,000 head of cattle was commissioned ahead of schedule in 1972. This was something new and difficult. But you approached it creatively and ensured that the resources invested were recouped 2.5 years earlier than envisaged in the norms.

The next step in the ascent can be seen in spring 1977, when the modernization and further expansion of the complex began. The collective worked just as creatively then: In only 2 years' time the second phase also entered production ahead of schedule.

Today Pashskiy Sovkhoz is one of the biggest fattening sovkhovs not only in Leningradskaya Oblast, but in the country as a whole. It keeps 28,000 head of young animals and annually supplies the state with more than 10,000 tons of meat. Scientifically substantiated farming, concern for the more efficient utilization of land -- in particular improved land -- and of fertilizers and machines enable your collective to constantly reduce labor expenditure and the outlay of fodder on the production of output and to increase the productivity of livestock raising. Suffice it to say that the average weight of every steer raised on Pashskiy Sovkhoz is 424 kg, and that, as the saying goes, is an indicator worth fighting for.

At one time the Pashskiy Land was known as a "Godforsaken hole." It is now one of the most beautiful, well-kept places in the Ladoga region. The Rabochiy settlement has apartment blocks with all modern conveniences, a trade and consumer center, clinics for the workers, a school, asphalted streets. In the last 5-year plan alone more than 6,000 square meters of housing were constructed, and in the current 5-year plan it is planned to construct a hospital and another kindergarten with 280 places.

In a word, alongside the farm's expansion and the strengthening of its economy, the working people's every day needs are being satisfied increasingly fully, G.V. Romanov said. This is, in practice, a real example of the comprehensive approach to the resolution of economic and social tasks.

But of course, Pashskiy Sovkhoz's main asset is its remarkable people, by whose hands the sovkhaz's strength is augmented. Nadezhda Andreyevna Chemodanova is in this auditorium. In the difficult year of 1944, after finishing a crash course, she took the wheel of a tractor. For more than 30 years now she has been working conscientiously on her native land, and the Order of Lenin was a fitting reward for her attitude to the cause. Another sovkhaz veteran is Vasily Mikhaylovich Balin. At the age of 17 he volunteered for the front. He defended the city of Lenin and was gravely wounded three times. He came home with awards and since then has been one of the sovkhaz's best specialists.

Others who are really devoted to peasant labor are operator Nadezhda Fedorovna Vorbyeva, a delegate to the 26th party congress; operator Lyubov Fedorovna Simonova, who has been awarded the Order of Lenin; Pashskiy Sovkhoz's zealous and exacting director, Hero of Socialist Labor Lev Konstantinovich Pavlovskiy; and many other production frontrunners and innovators.

Going on to dwell on the results of the work last year, G.V. Romanov noted that the working people of Leningrad and the oblast persistently resolved the tasks set by the party. Three salients should be singled out.

First, working people in Leningrad's industry coped successfully with the plan for 1981 and the pledges, and the entire increase in the volume of production was ensured wholly on the basis of increased labor productivity.

Second, our farmers achieved great success overfulfilling the set targets. This labor victory, as you know, was highly assessed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message of greetings.

Third, certain positive shifts occurred in capital construction. Many projects of priority state importance were commissioned ahead of the normal schedule, including some listed among the agricultural construction sites in the Russian non-chernozem.

At the same time it is important today to draw attention -- everyone's attention, from the leader at any level to the ordinary working person -- to existing shortcomings and omissions in work and instances of nonfulfillment of targets, lack of discipline and irresponsibility. Analysis shows that in many sectors the course of intensification of production, including agricultural production, is still now backed up by concrete political and organizational measures and is held back by the force of inertia. We have economic leaders who are fond of citing so-called objective difficulties, but who do little themselves to overcome these difficulties by bringing real reserves into play and who develop people's initiative only poorly.

Analyzing the state of affairs in dairy farming, G.V. Romanov stressed that farm leaders and specialists must show concern for spreading leading experience in every way and ensuring that all livestock units reach greater heights in the near future, which will make it possible to resolve the task of increasing the productivity of dairy farming and ultimately increasing the sale of milk to the state. Party, Soviet and agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations of autonomous financing associations and livestock units must follow this line more actively.

It is equally important to increase meat production. Here the leading role belongs to such giants of the meat industry as your sovkhaz. Pashskiy Sovkhoz's successes are undisputed. But we must not rest on our laurels.

One task is to carry out a restructuring of production on the sovkhaz so as to make it possible to sharply increase the proportion of your own coarse and succulent fodder over the next 2 or 3 years.

The opportunities exist for this. The sovkhoz has enough organic fertilizers and land, including older land, and new land reclamation construction work is envisaged. That is why obtaining 30 quintals of fodder units per hectare of arable land is not the limit for Pashskiy Sovkhoz. It is necessary more actively to reach the level of such leading associations as the Detskoselskoye and the Vsevolozhskoye. That will make it possible to reduce the proportion of costly fodder concentrates and significantly increase profitability.

Moreover, it is necessary to further improve animal fattening techniques. You have plans in this direction, and they must be introduced more boldly into practice. I think that the collective of the order-bearing Pashskiy Sovkhoz, headed by its vanguard -- the party organization -- will cope with these tasks and others and will become a highly efficient laboratory for industrial meat production not only in Leningradskaya Oblast, but on the scale of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

As you know, the other day, G.V. Romanov went on to say, a meeting of the aktiv of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations together with representatives of working people's collectives from Leningrad and the oblast adopted socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The calculations of all labor collectives take account of the high targets in industry, agriculture, capital construction, transport and the resolution of social tasks. The main attention is focused on further stepping up intensive economic development, improving the efficiency of social production and work quality and on this basis ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans.

This year will be crucial for agricultural workers. The oblast must sell the state, as a minimum, 230,000 tons of potatoes and 335,000 tons of vegetables, 770,000 tons of milk, 195,000 tons of meat and 1.3 billion eggs. To fulfill these plans is to respond with deeds to the party Central Committee's concern for developing Leningradskaya Oblast's agriculture and more fully supplying Leningraders and working people in the oblast's industrial cities with food products.

Your collective has also adopted enhanced pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Of course, the main item is the intention, on the basis of the introduction of scientific achievements and leading experience into production and the rational utilization of fodder, to increase the average daily weight gain of young animals to 950 grams and to sell the state 10,550 tons of meat, which is 300 tons above the set target.

Pashskiy Sovkhoz's party and economic leaders are acting correctly by making provision in the collective's economic and social development plan for the further development of the subsidiary farm, which is called upon to supply the sovkhoz's working people, students and kindergartens more fully with milk and meat.

Rural workers' efforts are currently directed toward carrying out the wintering of livestock in a well-organized way and without losses and fulfilling the whole range of operations in preparation for the current year's harvest on time and to a high standard. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted the other day "On Additional Measures in the Preparation and Implementation of Spring Field Work in 1982" provides for a wide range of measures for the technical, production and financial support of this most important agricultural campaign.

Every farm has scheduled in all these areas, and they must be followed strictly and fulfilled undeviatingly.

To conclude his speech, G.V. Romanov wished the sovkhoz's working people good health and prosperity and expressed confidence that the Pashskiy Sovkhoz collective will continue to march in the vanguard of the competition for the successful implementation of the party's agrarian policy and will fulfill with honor the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

To tumultuous, prolonged applause G.V. Romanov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Pashskiy Sovkhoz and pinned the high motherland award to the sovkhoz banner.

OSTROGORSKIY EXPLAINS SHORTAGES IN USSR

DW081836 [Editorial Report] Moscow in German to Germany at 1644 GMT on 6 February, in the weekly program "We Skip Through Your Letter," Vladimir Ostrogorskiy deals with questions raised by FRG listeners concerning certain aspects of Soviet everyday life. In this connection he quotes from a letter by a female journalist from Krefeld who is writing a book on her impressions of the Soviet Union and who wonders about some negative aspects of Soviet life, which, though not touching the root of socialism, are striking or even adversely affecting visitors from the West.

In reply to her questions as to why people must be queuing in front of various shops and as to why one is not allowed to enter a restaurant even though there are many seats available, Ostrogorskiy has the following to say: "To begin with, I would like to say that the author of the letter, the colleague from Krefeld, has not exaggerated and has invented nothing. Yes, indeed, there still are queues in Moscow and it is sometimes not easy to get into a restaurant in the evening, though some seats are not occupied. Is this something good? Of course not. Mrs Dehn wants to know something about the causes. They are rather plausible. On the one hand, the queues may be explained by the fact that demand and supply do not meet -- there is more demand -- or because there are not enough retail shops. This is why the existing shops are overburdened. Difficulties in the restaurants to a large degree are attributable to a lack of personnel or to the fact that waiters are somewhat lazy. They are not dismissed because there is nobody to replace them.

Well, I am aware that Mrs Dehn will not be satisfied with this answer. She will say: 'Well, this is understandable, but why are certain goods not sufficiently available? Why do restaurants not have enough skilled and diligent personnel?' Well, why? There are actually objective as well as subjective causes, such as, for instance, sloppiness, as well as investment and planning failures. There are subjective causes which are attributable to the oft-cited human insufficiency.

There has been much and sharp comment in our papers on the matter. Sloppy people of all kinds, even if they hold high-ranking positions, are being criticized and called to account. Nobody who causes any shortcomings in supplying the people remains unmolested in the long run. Sooner or later he must pay for it.

As I said before, there are not only subjective but also objective reasons. Oh, I see, some listener may say, objective reasons. Don't they originate from the system? No, they do not. Mrs Dehn is right when she says: "These, of course, are not problems originating from the roots of socialism." I would define it like this. The problems partly result from the magnitude of the historic tasks which socialism has set itself, sets itself and must set itself. What are these tasks? This is, for instance, the opening up of the Siberian natural resources. Immense means must be invested so as to make oil, natural gas, coal, ores and many other things from the regions, which are not within easy reach, of this giant part of the country serve the economy and progress. A listener may say: Production? Well, I must say that the means which our country invests in the production of foodstuffs and industrial commodities are increasing year by year. And the pace of this growth is greater than that in some other fields of the national economy. But it is not possible to concentrate everything on meeting the daily requirements. Thinking only of today is alien to socialism. It is a society which thinks, plans and invests decades in advance.

A reasonable listener will actually say: Thank God -- even if he comes from a capitalist country -- for just imagine, dear listeners -- had we not started decades ago to open up the crude oil and natural gas deposits in the Siberian north then the current energy crisis would be much more pressing and, likewise, by the way, the prices you would pay, dear listeners, for the heating in this uncomfortable winter would be much higher.

A large proportion of our expenses are certainly being consumed in the field of space research. A listener certainly may react to this by shaking his head. People are queuing up in Moscow while rockets are being launched into space! Well, I would like to recall in this connection that the idea of exploring space with the means of rockets was born in old Russia. The scientist who substantiated the idea in detail was a school teacher in a provincial town. Even after he had published his book, in which he announced the era of space research, he remained teacher at a small school because the former capitalist Russia was not the country reaching out for the stars. It was only socialist Russia which became such a country. Had it not become this country, how much poorer in the field of knowledge and findings would mankind be today and how much slower would progress be today?

Defense requirements account for a large part of our country's tasks. This is largely played up by the Western press. Small wonder that a female listener from Hamburg wrote: "Why do you spend that much money for guns if you do not have enough butter." Maybe the listener will recall the origin of the expression: Guns instead of butter. It was used by Hermann Goering when he formulated the Nazi policy, whose sense -- or nonsense -- consisted in rearming Germany so as to place it in a position to attack and conquer other countries -- above all the Soviet Union. Guns instead of butter at the time meant something like this: well, we could give the people more butter, but we do not want to do this because we want to have more guns to attack other people.

As for our policy, this expression fits like a square peg in a round hole, for, though we do not want it, we have to use part of our resources for defense purposes. This is an option imposed on us. We are ready to scrap all weapons, if possible, today rather than tomorrow and to convert all armament factories to peaceful production and send all soldiers home. Then we would have much more commodities, salesclerks and waiters. Then the queues would disappear and restaurants would be in a position to serve the customers much better. This, however unfortunately, does not depend on us. We are doing everything what depends on us so that disarmament become a reality. This is proved by all proposals made by Moscow that are aimed at disarmament.

Mrs Dehn writes in her letter that in her travel report from Moscow she does not want to omit the queues in front of the shops and the shortcomings in the service because otherwise her book would not appear trustworthy. Well, the truth must be said not only because of credibility. Truth is not a means to an end but rather is the end proper. But truth consists not only of what a tourist perceives if he goes for a walk or stops at an inn. Truth is much more, and in this particular case it is also the magnitude of the future, the safeguarding and strengthening of peace, which, although they do not catch the eye, are the main directions of our development. I, however, believe that Mrs Dehn will understand this fully and wish her much success for her work.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CONDOLENCES RECEIVED ON SUSLOV

PM081543 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 January publishes on page 2 the following messages of condolence on the death of M.A. Suslov: From the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom; the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; the AUCCTU; the Komsomol Central Committee; the USSR Ministry of Defense and army and navy Main Political Directorates; and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The 29 January issue of PRAVDA publishes on page 2 messages of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee from Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India. It also lists Soviet bodies which have sent condolences, including the union republic communist parties, supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers and a number of obkoms, kraykoms, oblispolkoms and krayispolkoms.

PRAVDA for 30 January publishes on page 2 messages of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee from Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist party of the United States [CPUSA] and Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA; the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee and its chairman, Franz Muhri, and secretary, Erwin Scharf; Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee; and Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia; M. O'Riordan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland; and the Finnish Social Democratic party and its chairman, Kalevi Sorsa, and general secretary, Erkki Liikanen.

The 30 January PRAVDA also publishes messages of condolences to L.I. Brezhnev from Marshal Samora Moses Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of Mozambique, and Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of Guinea, and to both L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

PRAVDA for 31 January publishes on page 2 messages of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee from the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee; the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; (Atos Fava), secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, and to L.I. Brezhnev from the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee and the party's chairman, Aarne Saarinen. It also lists other foreign parties and leaders who have sent condolences.

DOLGIKH, DYMSHITS ADDRESS GAS MINISTRY MEETING

LD081830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Today an extended meeting of the collegium of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industries discussed the further development of the industry. The meeting noted that the first-year goals of current 5-year plan were completed successfully. About 14,000 km of main gas pipelines went into service; dozens of compressor and pumping stations were built; the construction of the Mubarek gas processing works and the Tolyatti-Odessa ammonia pipeline were completed ahead of schedule, and major machine-building enterprises were put into operation.

Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CULTURAL WORKERS' CONGRESS

LD081400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of the cultural workers trade union opened in Moscow today. This is a major association of the country's cultural intelligentsia and it includes about 3 million members. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and heads of ministries and departments and of cultural unions are attending the congress.

LITHUANIAN CP OFFICIAL SCORES MODERNISM IN ART

PMO51105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "The Communist Ideal and the Mask of Modernism"]

[Excerpts] Vilnius -- We cannot fail to rejoice in a moving event which has inspired the whole of Lithuania's creative intelligentsia -- the award of the USSR state prize to people's artist of the Lithuanian SSR sculptors Sofiya Veyverite-Yugaylena, Angelina Banita and Nataliya Daskhova. Most works by the Lithuanian masters clearly reveal the rich, complex spiritual world of our contemporaries, illuminated by great ideas.

For that reason it is perhaps hardly worth focusing attention on negative phenomena, which, although they are isolated and particular in nature, are all the same to be found in the work of certain artists. However, the acuteness and heat of the ideological struggle against our ideological opponents require that every step in art must be assessed, since art is a sensitive field of that struggle. I will stipulate in advance that the facts which will be discussed indicate the indirect influence of modernist trends. So I will not name names or mention specific works. We will only talk about trends which give cause for concern even in their initial form. The modernist school cannot be developed in any way among us. All our artistic culture is resolutely opposed to modernism and is based on quite different social foundations and principles from the various kinds of "pop," "kinetic" and other such "arts."

The process of the development of artistic culture is not spontaneous. Our ideological opponents still spare no effort to introduce the contagion of modernism into Soviet art, including here in Lithuania.

Modernist trends are dangerous -- above all for young people's creativity. The champions of Western fashions try to foist an enhanced interest in modernism on our creative young people by stubbornly declaring it to be innovative.

...An examination of certain canvases at the exhibition I was speaking of [Vilnius exhibition of Soviet Lithuanian art, opened last November] and at other exhibitions gives me a sudden sense of *deja vu* -- of something very familiar, something which has happened before, that I have seen somewhere before, something derivative.

That fact in itself is not alarming. All study of any culture somehow enriches an artist and helps him to clearly define his own stance and understand whom he is with and whom he is against. But what if we see blind, thoughtless imitation of modernist models or deliberate association? In this case the artist's brush is clearly faking, misleading us, directly contradicting our way of life and our way of thinking and the entire structure of our artistic education. The artist becomes merely a mechanical translator from another language.

I suddenly say in some of our pictures attempts to revive cubism. In its time that current expressed original aesthetic strivings and aspirations and revealed its own definite -- though very limited -- artistic truth. At first the cubists were making a unique protest against the "salon," academic approach. They were children of their time. Many great artists went through -- or "suffered" -- cubism. But that time has long since gone. Today the forms of cubism are a dead metaphor, an absolute abstraction. They have nothing to say to our contemporaries. Unfortunately, there are artists who pass off the revival of cubism as some kind of "innovation," although in essence they are embarking on the path of a rigid stereotype. After all, the mechanical transfer or borrowing of old, outmoded forms retards the development of art.

There is another aspect of modernism's influence. That is the desire to impose on artists a nihilistic or at least casual attitude toward the traditional creative process.

The technical methods of creation proper to a particular genre in art have crystallized over the centuries. A knowledge of the laws of the genre and much intensive work are required of the artist. But the modernists glibly proclaim the spontaneity of creation and attach absolute importance to the "art of the action," the process for its own sake and not for the sake of the result. Everything comes into their heads, everything that falls to hand is used. You can spray the paint onto the canvas, you can shoot at it, you can even lie down on the paint-covered canvas.... You can do everything except work, as your great predecessors worked.

Of course, all these so-called methods are not transferred directly into our artistic practice, not "spot on." After all, our artist, even if he regards himself as the most zealous "innovator," retains moral scruples and imposes internal moral censorship. He is not and cannot be engaged in the pursuit of publicity, commercial success or business.

There is one more loophole for modernist trends. That is the attempts to persuade our artists to ignore the human form. I am not advocating that a human face or figure should be portrayed in every work. It is a question of a human interpretation of everything, including so-called "still life."

Modernism often disguises its true face by changing its shape. Ultrarealist art has become fashionable -- "hippy realism," "photorealism" and so forth. There are many names, but the aim is the same -- to overtly or covertly eliminate man from the artist's field of vision. Playing with words is characteristic of modernism in general. Each messiah proclaims a "new" platform, although in essence it is no different from the old. And each new fashionable term is supported by loud advertising, the press and businessmen in the art world. An impression of progress must be created, if only to deceive the public.

However, the ultrafashionable "hippy art" is dangerous in that it zealously undermines realism. Under cover of pseudorealistic forms, it tries to compromise realism. The hippy artists cry at the tops of their voices: "We are more realistic than realism! We are more realistic than Soviet art!"

But their "realism" is a fiction. If the subject of the work is a person, he is presented as soulless, smoothed over, shielded by details so that no living heart beats within him. We sometimes meet with traces of this falsification of realism, this counterfeiting, in the canvases of some of our own artists.

The naturalistic form, however conscientiously drawn, is in itself lacking in ideas. Even a simple photograph is closer to art, because the photographer seeks his angle and chooses the subject of the photograph according to his own views on life. Whereas here we have just a shell, just lifeless details. Jeans hanging up, a tomato on a table -- and that is all! This is not "nature morte," not still life, but objectivity which has been violently killed.

What is also disturbing is the excessive attraction for decor, the departure of certain masters from socially significant themes -- or, in the case of young people, rather an ignorance of these themes. I believe the young artist must not "spare himself" by postponing the global problems of art and life to a future date. As if he was not ready, not mature, still too young....

The practice of world culture shows that to waste your years of youth, when the eye is particularly keen and the blood is warm, on trivia is to stifle the artist in yourself. Resolve the themes which are the cornerstones of the era today, do not procrastinate!

A powerful instrument in the struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology is the multinational nature of our unified artistic culture. A major, vitally important process of mutual enrichment and rapprochement between national cultures is under way. The single method -- socialist realism -- stimulates the free development of national cultures and promotes the joint resolution of the most important common problems of life and art.

The fable about the national exclusiveness of Lithuanian culture is one of our ideological opponents' most obsessive themes, even among Lithuanian bourgeois emigres. They seek to fan the nationalist feelings of certain citizens and set Lithuanian art against Russian art. But while "defending" the Lithuanians against progress the slanderers keep quiet about the cosmopolitan, antipopular nature of modernism. Based on individualism and founded on an idealist philosophy, modernism is a loyal servant of reaction. Financed by the monopolies, it attacks socialist realism and at the same time tries to discredit the entire spiritual life of Soviet Lithuania. While accusing our art of uniformity and monotony and of being subject to party diktat, the ideologists of modernism themselves sow hostility and misanthropy and defend the arms race.

The Lithuanian people and all cultural figures in Soviet Lithuania are eternally grateful to the Russian people for their all-round, generous assistance and for the Russian language, through which the horizons of our culture are broadened.

There is no doubt that in the historical dispute with modernism, the victor will be socialist realism. But victory will not come of its own accord -- it must be won. Here great significance is attached to the ideological and methodological equipment with which artists are armed and to an exacting, principled attitude toward their work.

Errors -- even particular, individual errors -- cannot be permitted in educating creative cadres. After all, as L.I. Brezhnev says in his "memoirs," "...an error in ideology is, as a rule, hidden, masked by fine words, but this makes it all the more fraught with consequences, since it will inevitably have its effect and do tremendous damage if it is not rectified in time. There is no such thing as a vacuum in the modern world: Where we are idle, our ideological opponents are at work."

A number of gorkoms -- Vilnyus, Kaunas, Klaypeda, Shyauliyay, Zpanevezhis, Alitus -- hold methodological seminars within the political education system. At these seminars creative workers study questions of the theory and practice of art in terms of the present-day ideological struggle.

We find a long-term program for the development of art in the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Through their intentions, plans and creative exploits our artists assert their loyalty to the course outlined by the party and display an ardent, passionate desire to help the party still more effectively in resolving historical tasks and in building communism.

LE MONDE: ASTRONOMER TO BE ALLOWED TO EMIGRATE

PM081449 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 p 4

["Th.F." dispatch: "Mrs Lavrova Ends Hunger Strike"]

[Text] Moscow -- On the morning of Wednesday, 27 January, Mrs Inna Lavrova, a 42-year old Soviet astronomer, ended the hunger strike she had been observing since 21 December to win the right to marry Mr Guy Torrent, a French engineer.

Mrs Lavrova, who had returned home at her own request after being hospitalized for 4 days, learned by telephone from Mr Torrent that he had just received a Soviet visa and that she would be allowed to leave the country with him. (note: In Yaounde, where the couple plan to settle, the French engineer said that the date of their installation in Cameroon "depended on how long the administrative formalities take and on the Soviet authorities.")

This humanitarian gesture, reminiscent of the one made in the same way to Liza Alekseyeva, Andrey Sakharov's daughter-in-law, a few weeks ago, may also be seen as a political gesture toward France, which has persistently argued Mrs Lavrova's case to the Soviet authorities.

KAZAKH PROSECUTOR ON ILLEGALITIES IN TRADE

WA211210 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by U. Seitov, prosecutor of the Kazakh SSR and state justice counselor first class: "Bringing Lovers of Unearned Income to Book"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a wide-ranging program for a continued rise in the Soviet people's well-being. A paramount task that it adopted was to improve in every way possible the provisioning of the population with food and industrial consumer goods, to increase the quality of these goods and to intensively develop services and trade.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev highlighted the food program as being central to the 11th 5-Year Plan and dwelt in detail on the measures being adopted to accomplish it.

Our standard of living is growing constantly. You will probably not find a home now that does not have a refrigerator, carpets and other items of value. Lines have begun to form for costly items and "prestige" commodities.

At the same time, difficulties are being experienced here for a variety of reasons in filling the market with the necessary quantity of realizable commodities. We have a need for far more of certain types of both industrial commodities and foodstuffs than exists. We cannot always buy what we want in a store. This stimulates the activity of speculative elements.

The fact that as a result of the lack of dispatch of trading organizations interruptions are being allowed to occur in providing the population with certain basic necessities, although industry is producing them in sufficient quantity and they are available at depots and storehouses, also contributes to the growth of speculation.

Store, depot and warehouse workers still frequently violate Soviet trading rules, hoard goods and subsequently either themselves or through speculators sell them for their own profit, of course.

Thus, L. Petrov, former merchandise expert for prices of the republic Kazobuvorg Office, bought up more than 20 pairs of imported shoes in high demand from salesmen of his acquaintance and warehouse chiefs at the official price and resold them at speculative prices. He gained from R15 to R90 per pair.

Criminal proceedings are being instituted against Petrov.

In conspiracy with Pilikidi, a worker at Alma-Ata Airport, Yelgina, chief of Warehouse No 9 of the Alma-Ata Kazakhzorg Depot, and Bocharova, chief of Warehouse No 6 of the Importmebel, sold at speculative prices in various cities of the country 16 suites of furniture, profiting by R6,000. All three will also appear in court.

Checks conducted in the trading system by authorities engaged in the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation and the Main Administration of the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Merchandise and Trade are bringing to light many instances of the hoarding of goods that are in increased demand. Hoarded footwear and other merchandise worth R10,500 were revealed during a check of five stores of the Zarya Wholesale-Retail Association in February.

And this is being done under the very eyes of the leaders of the trade organizations and at times with their connivance and even on their personal instructions.

It is mainly commodities such as imported furniture, footwear, cosmetics, jeans and furs, jewelry, automobiles and spare parts for them that are in short supply.

Acquiring these commodities dishonestly, the speculators then sell them at three times the price. And, furthermore, some of them do no work, existing on unearned income from their intrigues.

The public justifiably demands a curb on those who, unwilling to do honest work, are getting rich on unearned income.

The Soviet people's well-being depends not only on our economic successes but also on how we distribute the acquired benefits. Life teaches us to be strict in this matter and exercise strict supervision of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. It is necessary by all organizational, financial and legal means, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th party congress, to tightly close off all loopholes for parasitism, bribe-taking and speculation and for unearned income and all encroachments on socialist property.

People daily find themselves in stores and catering establishments, at the tailor's and in clinics and housing-municipal service and other establishments where at times they are put in a difficult situation and forced to "fork over." For example, a smart operator from a hotel declares that there are no vacant rooms, although the hotel is half empty. A dishonest booking clerk will not sell a flight ticket. These workers just have to be rewarded in some way for people's requests to be satisfied immediately.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edict of 20 October 1981, "Amplifications to the Kazakh SSR Criminal Code," which was adopted for the purpose of stepping up the fight against instances of illegal compensation being obtained from citizens for work connected with consumer service and against flagrant violations of trading rules, will be of great benefit.

The Criminal Code has been supplemented by two articles. The first proclaims: Illegal compensation obtained by an enterprise, establishment or organization worker who is not an official by way of extortion from the citizens for work performed or a service rendered in the sphere of trade, public catering and consumer, municipal, medical, transport or other services within the range of this worker's official duties, is punishable by corrective work for a term of up to 1 year or a fine of up to R100.

The same acts perpetrated repeatedly or on a large scale are punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R500.

The second article proclaims: The sale of merchandise from warehouses and depots and from subsidiary premises of trading enterprises (organizations) or public catering enterprises (organizations) or the concealment of merchandise from the customers for mercenary or other personal interests is punishable by corrective work for a term of up to 1 year with possible deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activity in trading enterprises (organizations) and at public catering enterprises (in organizations) or a fine of up to R100.

The same acts perpetrated on a repeat occasion are punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R500.

Criminal proceedings for obtaining illegal compensation (industrial merchandise, groceries and so forth) may be instituted against a person working in the consumer service sphere (in stores, tailoring and medical establishments, ticket offices and hotels and so forth) who by way of extortion has obtained from a citizen illegal compensation for the performance of a certain piece of work or a specific service or other acts within the range of this person's official duties. It is of no consequence here when the compensation was obtained--before or after the act desired by the citizen was performed.

Not only a directly expressed demand for the payment of definite compensation but also the deliberate creation of conditions wherein the citizen is forced to make the payment should be understood as extortion.

Compensation on a large scale means obtaining money totaling over R200.

The edict of 20 October 1981 provides criminal liability for a most flagrant violation of trading rules--the sale of merchandise from warehouses and depots and from the subsidiary premises of trading and public catering enterprises or the concealment of merchandise from the customer for mercenary or personal interest. Any trade worker may be held liable in this event.

This measure was adopted for the purpose of ruling out the secret redistribution of realizable commodities en route from production to the customer. After all, persons hoarding commodities are acting contrary to the policy of our state and impeding implementation of the policy to the fullest satisfaction of the working people's material requirements.

Compensation received for the performance or nonperformance of some act or other by an official taking advantage of his position is defined as a bribe. For receiving bribes, the law envisages strict liability, even including the death penalty.

At the same time, similar acts by ordinary workers have gone unpunished. They used their place of work for personal gain. This gap has now been filled.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted necessary, timely laws. New means of combating a variety of antisocial manifestations have been added to the reliable ones we possessed earlier, and full use must be made of them.

It is important here to ensure unity of action of the state, including law enforcement, authorities, all officials, public organizations and the labor collectives.

The effectiveness of laws is determined by how they are implemented and observed and carried out by all citizens. Recognizing this, prosecutor's office workers are endeavoring to improve supervision of the observance of legality at trading enterprises and to forestall and put a stop in good time to violations that are brought to light.

The prosecutor's office's professional contacts with the judicial, court, internal affairs and people's control authorities and other inspection authorities are also strengthening. Measures are being adopted to put a halt to the criminal activity of guilty parties and to increase promptitude in checking out citizens' petitions concerning crimes.

Prosecutors have great powers in supervising the observance of legality. They could influence the state of affairs in trade and services even more actively, employing a new legal means -- prevention. In applying it to officials and citizens, prosecutor's office workers will thereby prevent many infringements of the law.

In general, the task is to ensure with the laws order and the observance of legality in such most important spheres of the national economy as trade and public catering and the entire service sphere.

KAZAKH POWER, ELECTRIFICATION MINISTRY PROBLEMS

WA211325 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Report by correspondent V. Shabalin: "Are the Power Engineers Working Energetically?"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- When one enters the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, one's attention is immediately drawn to a profound and tastefully arranged visual display. Yes, they have managed here in poster language to impressively describe what is most important -- the successes and prospects of Kazakh power engineering.

Even from viewing the visual display, one develops a lively interest in the affairs and concerns of the power engineers and one is imbued with particular respect for them and listens to them more attentively. Describing what has been achieved, the ministry's

workers speak of the power stations under construction always with the epithets "gigantic" and "huge." And one involuntarily begins to juxtapose and compare. Just to think that before Soviet power, power station capacity in our region did not exceed that of a single modern diesel locomotive, whereas now Kazakhstan is third in the country in generation of power, raising its annual production to 61 billion kilowatt-hours.

At the report and election party meeting of the Ministry of Power and Electrification I also heard much of interest concerning the progress of construction of the Ekibastuz fuel-energy complex, which is unique in the world and which has been put on a par with such construction projects of the century as the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the Kama Truck Plant and the Atomash. Power engineers are installing at the complex five GRES with a total capacity of 20 million kilowatts. Three power units have already been installed at the GRES-1, and a fourth is being made ready for startup. And approximately 6 billion kilowatt-hours of power have been generated at this station in less than 2 years. How's that for the takeoff of a leading sector!

Other major labor victories were cited at the meeting. But these were dealt with least of all; the talk was more of shortcomings. The anxiety of the ministry's communists is understandable; the sector has been lagging behind in growth rate recently. The report of Party Bureau Secretary B.Ye. Arkhipov observed that in 9 months there had been a shortfall in the supply to the state of 290.2 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, and the plan for construction and installation was fulfilled only 85.9 percent. The introduction of important facilities and capacities was frustrated. For what reason?

Various explanations were given. It was said, for example, that in Ekibastuz the power units, which had been introduced in a very short space of time and with much work left undone, are operating with stoppages. Some 164 emergency shutdowns of a total duration of roughly 6,000 hours had been recorded as of 1 September. Why? Because of design errors, miscalculations in operation and a shortage of equipment, materials and worker personnel, particularly repairmen. There was a pronounced drop in the generation of power at the Yermak, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan, Kzyl-Orda and other stations.

"This was caused by the high ash content of the Ekibastuz and Karaganda coal," A.S. Maslayev, chief of the Maintenance Administration, said. "It also leads to the intensive wear and tear of the equipment and frequent stoppages and breakdowns. In this connection, it is necessary to change the stations' equipment in view of the coal's high ash content. This will take much time and money. Our administration alone cannot handle the problem. Other services of the ministry also must join more actively in its solution."

It is not difficult to imagine what huge and irreversible losses of output are occurring at enterprises and on farms of various sectors owing to the frequent so-called planned and, in particular, emergency power shutdowns. This is also the reason for an increase in the flow of letters, telegrams and complaints. At the party meeting today an open letter was read out from communists of the republic Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, whose enterprises in particular are suffering from inadequate power supplies. They earnestly request stabilization of the power supply.

Minister B.P. Ivanov and his first deputy, A.O. Arystanov, who addressed the meeting, and other speakers assured the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy that they would take all steps and bring order to bear at the power stations so as not to harass this important state sector in the future and provide it with a steady supply of power.

Either the anxious letter of the nonferrous metallurgy officials or a sense of professional pride compelled the power engineers to take a closer look at their affairs and ponder the ministry's reputation in greater depth. And the course of discussion was logically channeled away from stoppages on the job toward the quality of the management of the sector and performance discipline. The question was put from the platform: Are we working energetically?

"To judge from final results," Minister B.P. Ivanov concluded, "we are not working at full intensity. We are saying a lot and doing little. We complain about the quality of the coal but have ourselves not set about the reconstruction of the stations and are behind schedule in preparations for the winter. We bemoan the fact that we are lacking this or that. But at the storehouses, meanwhile, R60 million worth of uninstalled equipment has piled up, of which R16.8 million worth is above-norm equipment, and almost R50 million worth of materials and spares have been laid by, which we will not utilize before the end of the year. As a result, we have become an insolvent organization. We could influence these questions better if we thought, analyzed and adopted correct decisions."

Proposals to enhance performance discipline and improve the style of work of the establishment were expressed at the meeting. Instances of formalism and red tape were brought to light. It was said, for example, that the ministry's workers do much traveling on business trips but have not brought order to bear locally. Forty percent of all station shutdowns were the fault of the personnel; they are shut down without an examination having been made. Who if not the ministry workers, who call themselves the highest tier of management, should best teach the station machine operators, foremen and chiefs and the engineers.

"In the Labor Norming and Wages Administration," Ye.N. Baskakov, chairman of the Commission for Monitoring the Activity of the Staff, observed, "7 of the 16 documents have been executed in violation of the specified dates, as have 8 in the Maintenance Administration. Certain administration chiefs sign the documents without reading them or forward them from office to office with eloquent resolutions and then send them to other establishments, if only to close the matter."

Just criticism. Only the meeting did not say which workers had been punished for bureaucratism. After all, it is these people who are undermining the authority of the ministry. Another worker is late for work. His office has a businesslike appearance, but he does not make haste to his papers or the telephone. And as a result equipment and materials are not dispatched because of his slowness. There has been a breakdown at some power station or other. Who is to blame? The ministry, they say. A specific individual and his official-bureaucratic style, possibly? Thus the negligence or overcautiousness of certain staff workers also determines the style of the ministry. It cannot be expressed in percentage terms, of course, but ultimately it is reflected both in percentages and in kilowatt-hours.

Bureaucratism is tenacious and diverse. It is not by chance that the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has paid the closest attention to this chronic disease, studying last year the activity of the party organizations of ministries and departments in the exercise of supervision and the verification of performance. It was established that in the Ministry of Power and Electrification many directives had not been fulfilled and that the party organization had responded inadequately to the bureaucratic trends manifested in certain workers and had failed to make a high-minded evaluation of them. The party bureau was given concrete instructions and rendered practical assistance on this score. What has changed in the period under review?

"A commission for monitoring the activity of the staff was set up," V.Ye. Arkhipov reported at the meeting, "and the reports of the chiefs of the Personnel Department and three administrations were received. However, there has as yet been no improvement in supervision and the verification of performance."

There is still considerable timidity and inertia in the party bureau's work on supervision of the activity of the staff. This is manifested particularly in the work with personnel. Having adopted a decision on this matter, the party bureau has not striven to ensure that constant educational work is performed with the personnel reserve and that the professional and political qualities of the "reservists" is studied in depth in order to prevent the practice of the confirmation of workers in a position by letter with the board issuing a decision "routinely."

The meeting also pointed out that the party bureau is inadequately developing and directing control from below -- people's, trade union and Komsomol -- and that for this reason certain aspects of the collective's life are disappearing from the communists' sights.

"Our ministry has been in existence for 19 years," party veteran N.A. Kovalenko said, "but we still have no cultural center and recreational center or sanatorium. Rooms for the party bureau and public organizations have not been found in the tall building."

The communists observed that competition has not been organized among the administrations, departments and staff workers. Shortcomings were revealed in political-educational work, the state of which has not been discussed at party bureau meetings, and there have been more than 40 of them -- quite a few.

The speaker omitted from the report entirely such an important problem as the training of communists in party assignments. He cited neither the best nor the passive party members and failed to evaluate the activity of the large elective aktiv. And for this reason, the report proved dry and featureless, and discussion of it at times resembled a production conference.

The debate was timid and tranquil. A manifestly easygoing nature and a design to preserve their tranquility was detected in the glib speeches of certain speakers. Only certain speakers attempted to sharpen the discussion and sound the alarm. The remark that the party organizer had acquired the habit of commanding and giving orders, for example, had a fair ring to it. He often summons people to his office to "bewilder" them and has ceased to have heart-to-heart talks with them and consult with them. He did not deem it necessary to report to the party bureau on the performance of his party and official duty, as stipulated by the plan. Unfortunately, the secretary failed to respond convincingly to this criticism.

I believe that the ministry's communists have the experience and energy to strengthen the authority of the party organization and increase its influence on the activity of the staff workers and the solution of urgent problems in the sector. This is demanded by life itself and the recent CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

With regard for the party's requirements, the meeting outlined measures to improve organizational and political work and enhance the responsibility of the committee and staff employees for the achievement of high final results in the sector and successful fulfillment of the plans for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED ON BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY

LD081956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] True Continuer of the Great Leninist Cause is the title of a book which has been published containing materials devoted to the 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The book opens with the greetings to Comrade Brezhnev from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. It contains material about the presentation to this true son of the party and the people, this leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state and outstanding politician of modern times, of the homeland's highest award -- the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union.

It also tells of the presentation to Comrade Brezhnev of awards from socialist countries, of the highest award of Afghanistan, and of the reception in the Kremlin in connection with his 75th birthday. The book contains congratulations and greetings to Leonid Ilich from party and state organs and public organizations of the Soviet Union and congratulations and greetings from abroad.

The book is published by Politizdat in a mass edition.

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES 25 NOV

WA211115 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The 11th 5-Year Plan will be another glorious milestone on the road to the Soviet people's achievements. The workers of our republic, like all Soviet people, are striving to commemorate it with shock labor and new successes in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the positions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the plenum were accepted as a militant program of action by the workers of the cities and villages of Belorussia. This is referred to by the participants in the 14th session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which began its work on 25 November.

10 o'clock in the morning. At the table of the chairman, I.P. Shamyakin, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, are V.P. Bulova, P.T. Demchenko, Ya.P. Pavlyuchenko and I.I. Plavskiy, deputy chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet.

In the government loges are Comrades T.Ya. Kiselev, I.Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Ivanovskiy, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, L.S. Firisanov, V.Ye. Lobanok, N.L. Snerzhkova, V.P. Shaplyko, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet G.Z. Lopanik, Secretary of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Ye.P. Chagina, members of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and members of the republic government.

The chairman, Deputy I.P. Shamyakin, declares the fourth session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet open.

Those present observe a minute of silence in honor of the memory of deceased Deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and First Deputy Chairman of Brestskaya Oblispolkom V.P. Starovoytov.

The floor is granted to the chairman of the Credentials Commission, Deputy A.M. Fomich.

During the time that has elapsed since the third session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, he said, elections were held 30 August for a deputy to the republic Supreme Soviet from Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug No 208, Brestskaya Oblast, to replace the deceased deputy, Vladimir Petrovich Starovoytov.

For holding the election, district and precinct election commissions were formed. The district election commission, in conformity with the Law of Belorussian SSR "On Elections to the Belorussian Supreme Soviet," registered as candidate for deputy to the Belorussian Supreme Soviet from Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug No 208 Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, born 1917, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

According to a report of the District Election Commission, the election in the district took place in an organized manner, with the active participation of the voters. All 10,757 voters living in the district participated in the election. A total of 10,757 persons -- all who took part in the election -- voted for the candidate for deputy.

On verifying on the basis of Article 98 of the Belorussian SSR Constitution the protocol on registration of the candidate for deputy and the announcement by the candidate of his agreement to run for the given electoral district and the protocol of the district voting commission on the results of the election presented by the district voting

commission, the Credentials Commission established that the election to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet from the Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug No 208 was conducted in full conformity with the Belorussian SSR Constitution and law "On Elections to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet."

The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decree recognizing the plenary powers of deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, elected 30 August 1981 for Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug No 208, Brestskaya Oblast.

The chairman reports that the following questions are being submitted for the examination of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet:

1. On the election of a member of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet. (The question is being submitted by the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.)
2. On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of Belorussian SSR for 1981-1985.
3. On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1982 and on fulfillment of the 1981 plan.
4. On the State Budget of Belorussian SSR for 1982 and execution of the 1980 State Budget.
5. On the drafts of the Law of Belorussian SSR "On Air Protection" and the Law of Belorussian SSR "On Protection and Use of Fauna." (These questions are being submitted by the Belorussian SSR Council of Minister.)
6. On drafts of the Belorussian SSR Laws "On Shipbuilding in the Belorussian SSR," "On Elections of Belorussian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "On the Procedure for Convening People's Judges and People's Assessors of Rayon (City) People's Courts of Belorussian SSR" and approval of ukazes of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet. (The question is being submitted by the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet.)

The Supreme Soviet unanimously included the said questions on the session's agenda.

The floor is given to Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.Ye. Polyakov. He submits a proposal, approved by the Council of Elders, to elect as member of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Deputy T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elects Deputy T.Ya. Kiselev as a member of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet.

The floor is given to First Deputy Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan Chairman Deputy V.A. Gvozdev for a report on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

Republic Minister of Finance Deputy B.I. Shatilo appears with a report on the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1982 and on execution of the Belorussian SSR 1980 budget.

A coreport of the permanent commissions of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet on these questions is made by Chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.D. Bysenko.

Then discussion begins of questions on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1981-1985, on the 1982 plan and on fulfillment of the 1981 plan and on the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1982. Taking part in the discussion are Deputies N.A. Sukhiy (Kopylskiy Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast), G.S. Tarazevich (Pushkinskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Minsk), A.A. Malofeyev (Dvorishchenskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast) and F.P. Senko (Bogushevskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast).

The morning session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet then comes to a close.

At the evening session, Deputy Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.P. Bulova served as chairman. Discussions on the reports on the state plan and state budget continued. The following deputies took part in the discussions: K.V. Matyushevskiy (Baranovichskiy-Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug, Brestskaya Oblast), A.V. Maslakov (Bobruyskiy-Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilevskaya Oblast), L.M. Savanovich (Slutskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast), I.S. Shibeko (Braslavskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast), M.G. Minkevich (Svetilovichskiy Electoral Okrug, M.G. Nikevich (Svetilovichskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast), Ye.Ye. Savastenko (Gomelskiy-Severnnyy Electoral Okrug, Gomelskaya Oblast), A.A. Yanovich (Mirskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast), A.S. Makhnach (Starodorozhskiy Electoral Okrug, Minskaya Oblast), Ye.M. Chayka (Pinskiy-Vostochnyy Electoral Okrug, Brestskaya Oblast), L.N. Nagi-Bovich (Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Minsk) and V.P. Vorobyeva (Vitebskiy-Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebskaya Oblast).

Today the 4th session of the 10th convocation of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet continues its work.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES PLANS, BUDGETS

3 Dec Session

WA211505 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 3 December 1981, the 4th session of the 10th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet began its work in the hall of sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata.

Deputies and guests warmly greeted Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; members of the Bureau of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Comrades B.A. Ashimov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov; and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Comrades T.A. Ashimbayev and S.S. Dzhiyenbayev.

Places in the loges are occupied by members of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and members of the government.

The session was opened by Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy K. Medeubekov.

The deputies and guests honored the memory of Deputy V.V. Gurba, who died between sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session agenda is approved:

1. On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1981-1985.
2. On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

3. On the Kazakh SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the 1980 budget.
4. On the draft of the Law of the Kazakh SSR "On Elections of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR."
5. On the draft of the Law of the Kazakh SSR "On the Convening of People's Judges and People's Assessors of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR."
6. On the ratification of ukazes of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.
7. An organizational question.

Deputy Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and Kazakh SSR Gosplan Chairman Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov reported on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1981-1985, the Kazakh SSR plan for 1982 and fulfillment of the Kazakh SSR plan in 1981.

Kazakh SSR Minister of Finance Deputy R.S. Bayseitov reported on the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1982 and execution of the State Budget of Kazakh SSR for 1980.

Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Budget and Planning Commission, Deputy Ye.M. Asanbayev appeared with a coreport of the Budget and Planning and Sectorial Commissions, the Youth Affairs Commission and the Commission for Questions of Work and Life of Women, Protection of Maternity and Childhood of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet on the Kazakh SSR plan for 1981-1985, the plan for 1982 and fulfillment of the Kazakh SSR plan for 1981 and on the Kazakh SSR budget for 1982 and execution of the budget in 1980.

Deputies participating in the discussions on the reports were Chairman of Alma-Atinskiy Oblispolkom V.P. Belyakov, Chairman of Kustanayskiy Oblispolkom T.B. Kupayev, Chairman of Kokchetavskiy Oblispolkom V.I. Moiseyenko, First Secretary of Alma-Ata Gorkom A.K. Zhakupov, First Vice President of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Ye.V. Gvozdev, Chairman of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom S.A. Koychubayev, senior rolling worker of the No 2 sheet-rolling shop of Karaganda Metallurgical Combine S.V. Drozhzhin, Chairman of Chimkentskiy Oblispolkom Zh.Sh. Shaymerdenov, Kazakh SSR Minister of Power and Electrification V.P. Ivanov, chairman of Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom N.A. Bolatbayev, plasterer-painter of Zhilstroy Construction Administration of Dzhambulstroy Trust N.N. Belkova, Director of Sovkhoz imeni T.G. Shevchenko of Karabutakskiy Rayon of Aktyubinskaya Oblast A. Koylybayev, chemical water purification operator of Balkhash TETs in Dzhезkazganskaya Oblast T.N. Dubinov, Chairman of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Oblispolkom S.K. Kubashev, First Secretary of Pavlodar Gorkom G.I. Pirozhnikov and senior shepherd of Karatalskiy Sovkhoz of Karatalskiy Rayon in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast T. Kulakhmetov.

The fourth session of the Kazakh SSR continues its work.

Concluding Session

WA211525 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 4 December, the 4th session of the 10th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet continued its work in the hall of sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata.

The deputies and guests warmly greeted Comrade D.A. Kunayev, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Comrades V.A. Ashimov, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov; and candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan T.A. Ashimbayev.

The places in the loges were occupied by members of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and members of the government.

The session was opened by Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy K. Medeubekov.

Discussion of the reports on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1981-1985, on the Kazakh SSR plan for 1982 and on fulfillment of the 1981 plan, on the Kazakh SSR budget for 1982 and on execution of the 1980 budget.

Participating in the discussions were Deputy S.I. Gavriluk, leader of a tractor-field cropping brigade of the experimental farm of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Grain Farming (Tselinogradskaya Oblast); Sh.Kh. Bekbulatov, Kazakh SSR minister of motor roads; and Deputy Ye.Ye. Zaritskiy, chairman of Turgayskiy Oblispolkom.

Deputy Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and Kazakh SSR Gosplan Chairman Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov gave the concluding remarks.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws "On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1981-1985," "On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1982" and the decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet "On Fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1981."

Then Kazakh SSR Minister of Finance R.S. Bayseitov appeared with concluding remarks.

The Supreme Soviet approved the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1982 and the report on execution of the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1980. The law "On the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1982" and the decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet "Approval of the Report on Execution of the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1980" were adopted.

Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.P. Plotnikov reported on the drafts of the Law of the Kazakh SSR on elections of rayon (city) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR and on the procedure for convening people's judges and people's assessors of rayon (city) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR.

Kazakh SSR Minister of Justice Deputy V. Dzhusupov and chairman of Semipalatinskiy Oblispolkom Deputy A.S. Yeremenko took part in discussion of the report.

The laws "On Elections of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR" and "On the Procedure for Convening People's Judges and People's Assessors of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kazakh SSR" were adopted.

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Kh.Kh. Demesinov reported on the approval of ukazes of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Pertinent ukazes and decrees were adopted.

The Supreme Soviet examined an organizational question in connection with the appointment of Deputy M.I. Isinaliyev as Kazakh SSR minister of foreign affairs. The Supreme Soviet released him from his duties as chairman of the Permanent Commission for Public Education, Science and Culture of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy K. Sultanov was elected chairman of the Permanent Commission for Public Education, Science and Culture of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy A.V. Milkin was released from his duties as member of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Committee of People's Control.

With this, the 4th session of the 10th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

MARCHENKO ON MILITARY THEMES IN LITERATURE

PM050907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Anatoliy Marchenko article under the rubric "Notes From a Writer": "The Sense of the Motherland Is Fine"]

[Excerpts] If we try to formulate extremely concisely the main purpose of the Soviet person, for which he lives on planet earth, that purpose can in my view be expressed in just two words: "building and defending." Building communism and defending its historical gains. And that means that the whole process of education, from a person's birth to the hour of his death, must be subordinated to that sacred goal -- to educating a builder and defender of the socialist fatherland.

In our time the tasks of the patriotic and international education of young Soviet people are increasing still more, as was stressed at our Leninist party's 26th congress. This is also due to the increased scale of communist building and the complex international situation, which obliges us to be in constant readiness to defend the socialist fatherland.

Every one of us now has a particularly strong sense that peace is threatened. In order to put down on paper the sum which the United States intends to spend on military preparations over just the next 5 years you need no more or less than 11 zeros -- we are not talking about billions of dollars but trillions. For the present American administration the word "peace" has all but become a dirty word.

Of course, in this atmosphere there is nothing more dangerous than carelessness and the dulling of vigilance. The military-patriotic education of young people and their readiness to come out in defense of their beloved fatherland at any moment are now acquiring special significance. We must always remember V.I. Lenin's extremely clear warning: "...He who forgets the danger which threatens us constantly, which will not recede while world imperialism exists -- he who forgets that forgets about our labor republic."

The foundation on which the real patriot, the real Soviet person, grows up has always been the sense of the motherland. In his "Memoirs" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes: "The sense of the motherland is developed very strongly in all of us. A fine sense! And, of course, it is not nurtured only by contemplation of the beauty of our land. It is necessary, so to speak, to put down roots in that land -- and when a person sweats over the land, grows grain, founds a city, builds a new road or digs trenches on that land to defend it, then he understands to the full what the motherland is."

It may be said without exaggeration that the education of a person -- of the builder and defender of the country -- begins in the family. Probably with his father's Red Army helmet, with his primer and with a photograph from the front. Many families keep precious relics associated with the military valor of their fathers and grandfathers, brothers and sisters. Parents who inculcate in their children respect and love for the army, for the armed defenders of the fatherland, are acting correctly.

At the dawn of the formation of Soviet power, Demyan Bednyy composed the well-known song "How My Mother Said Goodbye." It contained these words, addressed to the son, a new recruit: "I think they have bayonets in the Red Army, the Bolsheviks can manage without you." It need hardly be said that this opinion then emanated mainly from elementary political illiteracy and naivete.

The ordinary person today who, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, instills in his grown-up child the rotten, thoroughly harmful idea that "years of service in the army are wasted years" is neither illiterate nor naive. He listens to the radio, switches on the television and, it must be supposed, looks at the newspapers, if only at the headlines. He is informed about events on our planet. But what does he care about the planet, about the country's destiny? He yawns idly on hearing disturbing reports from some part of the globe far from his own apartment.

He wants the same quiet life, verging on indifference toward society's concerns, joys and sorrows, for his offspring. Heaven forbid that this offspring should cough once more than necessary, tense his already puny muscles or expend a nerve cell!

As a writer, naturally I am most closely concerned with the problem of literature -- in this case, literature on a military-patriotic theme. Soviet literature has a direct relationship with the birth of heroes. Its best works enriched and tempered our people's spiritual potential. Warrior books have trodden and continue to tread the paths of struggle and victory together with servicemen. Thinking about this, why should we not ask ourselves today: What books from modern literature would the soldier take in his campaign knapsack, if the burglar sounded the alarm? Fortunately we have many such books. But the defender of the motherland would hardly choose for his difficult road those books in which hysterical hesitations between duty and personal selfishness are elevated to all but the highest degree of maturity.

Our age, more than any other, needs integrity of soul, heroism of nature. Literary balancing acts are contraindicated for us -- I have in mind not just the form, not so much the form as -- most important! -- the writer's ideological positions, the nature of the thoughts with which he addresses his audience.

At times one also hears arguments to the effect that intensive attention toward military themes in our literature will enable our ideological opponents to accuse us of "militarization." A strange fear. Our state's entire history is the history of the struggle for peace and the people's security. But we have always concerned ourselves and continue to concern ourselves -- as was once again stressed by the 26th party congress -- with the reliable defense of the country and our allies.

Military-patriotic themes do not just mean books about war or about the army today. Military themes compress, as it were, all the multifaceted, extremely complex problems of the defense of the socialist fatherland -- in all their aspects and dimensions. Take, for instance, a person's attitude toward the army, his readiness for service in its ranks, the formation of the character of an armed defender of the motherland. In the face of imperialism's military preparations we must always keep our powder dry. The world today is by no means as calm as one would wish. A book is a weapon too and, therefore, writers working fruitfully in the sphere of military and defense themes must constantly sense the attention of the public and of literary critics toward their creative strivings.

Bourgeois propagandists sometimes ask the rhetorical question: For how many more years will you go on writing about the last war? We are advised: Give that to the historians -- it is their daily bread. But we have written and will continue to write about the last war and the modern army in order, in Gorkiy's words, to "teach people heroism." The people's immortal feat is destined to live through the centuries, and literature must carry its stormy echoes to our remotest descendants.

Military themes in Soviet literature are supremely humane and noble. To develop and augment their achievements is to display concern for ensuring that the Soviet land lives through the ages and that peace reigns in the world.

DOSAAB'S YEGOROV INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE MONTH

PM051413 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 31 January publishes on page 2 a 950-word correspondent's interview with Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, entitled "To Educate Patriots." In the interview the admiral describes the aims and events of the all-union month of mass defense work devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, which ends 23 February. He points out that "it helps to further strengthen the unbreakable unity of the army and the people, serves the important cause of preparing an ideologically and physically tempered reinforcement for the Soviet Armed Forces and serves to strengthen our great motherland's defensive might."